Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

HOPE

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publishers.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening there was much business to be transacted, including the approval of the proposed new contract with the electric lighting company. This contract had been recommended by the public utilities committee of the representative council, a it was opposed in part by representatives of the board of trade and other citizens. At the request of the board of trade the board of aldermen gave the public hearing Thursday evening.

President Robert S. Hayes of the board of trade explained that some members of the board thought the new rates were too high, and also that the ten year contract was for too long a term. Mr. Lloyd Rooney, who has made a considerable study of electric lighting, compared the rates with those in effect in some nearby cities of about the same size as Newport, showing that in each case the proposed rate in Newport was higher than in other places mentioned.

Judge Burke, of the council committee, spoke in favor of the new contract. He considered the rates reasonable, and said that they pertained only to the municipality and would not infringe private rights. Although a ten-year contract is provided, the city will have a right to revise the rates at the end of five years. Mr. William R. Harvey and Manager Gosling of the Company also spoke in favor of the contract.

The Company then amended its proposition by agreeing to expend not exceeding $1000 each year in burying its wires. The board then voted to approve the contract.

There was much business of a routine nature to be disposed of, as well as some other matters. A claim for damages by dogs to poultry was laid on the table pending an explanation by Appraiser Lawton, as some of the members thought that the expense was too great. Two resignations were accepted from the fire department, and the vacancies were filled by the election of George C. Williams to the permanent force and C. G. Christensen to the call force.

There was considerable talk over the observance of the Fourth of July, and Mayor Boyle and Alderman McLeish were made a committee to escort Mr. Henry Clews to the City Hall where he will make a patriotic address. Mayor Boyle urged all members of the board to parade in silk hats, long coats and white ties.

Announcement was made that the city pound had been condemned by the Humane Society, and the matter was referred to Alderman Hanley with power to act, after it had been announced that the street commissioner would accommodate the animals impounded in one of the city stables.

Colonel A. A. Barker has returned from his ranch in Cuba to spend his vacation at his home in Newport. His son, Mr. Ray Barker, who was in Newport a few weeks ago to attend the funeral of his grandmother, Mrs. Ezra J. Barker, was stricken with illness on his return to Cuba and at once came back to New York for an operation which was performed in the Roosevelt Hospital on Friday of last week. He is now progressing favorably.

The public band concerts will begin on Sunday, July 9, and will continue each Sunday afternoon and Tuesday and Thursday evening until August 31. The Seventh Artillery Band will open the season at Morton Park and will alternate with the Municipal band throughout the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos of New York have arrived at their new residence "Zeerust," on Brenton road.

The Patriotic Parade.

Plans are Completed for a Monster Demonstration on the Fourth of July—Thousands of People will March in the Most Impressive Parade ever Held here—Three Reviewing Stands will Hold Distinguished Guests.

A meeting of the General Committee on the Fourth of July parade was held in the council chamber of the City Hall on Tuesday evening, to complete the last details for the big event. There was a very large attendance, and the many discussions were participated in by a large portion of the number present. Much enthusiasm was manifested and eminently satisfactory reports were received from the various officers and committees.

A letter was read from Mr. Hamilton Fish Webster suggesting that the parade be abandoned and that the money collected be given to assist the Government, accompanied by an offer to add one thousand dollars to it. The proposition to abandon the parade was not seriously considered, as the committee had proceeded too far and the people had evinced too much enthusiasm to warrant any such movement, but a letter was drafted to Mr. Webster accepting his gift and donating the unexpended balance for the same end.

Colonel Frank P. King, Chief Marshal, presented a report showing the make-up of the line, the aids, route of march, etc. which was approved. A large number of organizations will be in line, with the government forces at the head. These will include the Coast Artillery from the forts, the bluejackets from at least three battleships, and the apprentices from the Training Station. Then will follow the militia organizations and other military bodies, including the Artillery, Naval Reserves, High School Cadets, Boy Scouts, Plattsburg recruits, Hibernian Rifles, etc.

The Women's Division will be an important one, marching in two sections, one part covering the whole route, and the other joining the line at Bellevue avenue and Perry street. The citizens Division will also be a large one, comprising many organizations and unattached citizens marching without special uniform. Many of the uniformed societies of the city, including the Elks, Moose, Knights of Columbus, Red Men, and many others will be in line and should make a fine showing.

The floats will bring up the rear of the line, and there will probably be a dozen or more of these. The committee has offered cash prizes for the best floats, and there is considerable competition, not wholly for the money but for the honor of the display.

The line for the big parade will be formed at 9.45 next Tuesday morning. The right of the line will rest on Broadway at Court House street, facing south. The tentative formation of the line will be as follows:

Police Skirmishers

Platoon of Police

Col. Frank P. King, Chief Marshal Commanding line.

Personal Staff
Capt. William E. Braley, R. I. N. G., Chief of Staff

Staff: Capt. Charlton, U. S. A., Lt. Com. F. T. Evans, U. S. N., Lt. E. W. Strother, U. S. N., Ensign Porter, U. S. N., Lt. Charles Moon, Naval Reserves, Capt. Jere I. Greene, G. A. R., Lt. John L. Smith, R. H. S. Cadets.

Honorary Staff: Guy Norman, Chief of Staff; Col. Edward A. Sherman, Col. Harold A. Peckham, Col. Arthur A. Sherman, Lt. James W. Thompson, Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan, Max Levy, J. Henry Bester, Francis N. Fullerton, John Mahan, John T. Allan, Allen C. Griffith, Henry S. Wheeler.

FIRST DIVISION
(United States Army)

Major Philip R. Ward, U. S. A., Commanding

Lt. Moore, U. S. A., Chief of Staff.

Seventh Artillery Band
11th Company, C. A. C., Capt. M. L. Ireland
9th Company, C. A. C., Capt. A. G. Clarke
10th Company, C. A. C., Lieut. Dolg
11th Company, C. A. C., Lieut. J. L. Homer
Wagons
Ambulances

SECOND DIVISION
(United States Navy)

This division will be made up of the bluejackets from all the battleships in the harbor, at least three in number, the parading party from each ship being accompanied by his ship band.

THIRD DIVISION
(Naval Training Station)

Battalion of Apprentices
Lieut. Ernest Durr, U. S. N., commanding
Chief Gunner's Mate Harvey, Adjutant

Training Station Band
Four companies of Naval Apprentices

Band

Four Companies of Naval Apprentices
Hospital Corps
Wagons

FOURTH DIVISION
(R. I. National Guard)

Lt. Col. Robert C. Ebbs, N. A., Marshal Commanding
Capt. Arthur Power, Adjutant

Municipal Band of Newport

Newport Naval Reserves,
Lt. Carl Voigt commanding

Newport Artillery Company
Major William Knowe commanding

Bugle Squad
Two companies of Newport Artillery

Armored truck

U. S. Spanish War Veterans

Plattsburg Recruits

Rogers High School Cadets
Major A. W. Brice commanding
Lt. W. Champlain, Adjutant

R. H. S. Bugle Corps
First Company, Capt. A. N. Mitchell
2nd Company, Capt. E. W. Kelley
3rd Company, Capt. R. M. Peckham
4th Company, Capt. G. S. Kirby

Hibernian Rifles, Capt. Daniel Shea

Newport County Volunteers
Capt. John H. Spooner

Boy Scouts of America
Alfred Oatzenmeier, Chief Scout Commanding

FIFTH DIVISION
(Women's Section)
Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman
Marshal commanding

Staff

Nuss Military Band of Allston, Mass.
First Division
Marshal and Staff
Band
Second Division
Marshal and Staff

SIXTH DIVISION
(Civic, Business and Fraternal)
Ernst Voigt, Marshal
Commanding

Newport Cavalcade, Mounted

Municipal Department
Patrick J. Boyle, Mayor
Commanding

Alderman Joseph J. Kirby
Marshal
Staff
R. I. Brass Band of Providence
City Officials and Employees

Minister's Union

Business Men's Division
Gen. John H. Wetherell
Marshal

Progress Military Band of Providence
Miantonomi Club and Citizens

Newport Lodge, No. 104,
B. P. O. Elks

Chief Petty Officers Club
Port Greble Drum and Fife Corps
Newport Council,
Knights of Columbus

Father Matthews Total Abstinence Society

Ancient Order of Hibernians
Band and Field Music, Veteran Corps of New York
Land's End Lodge, No. 1019,
Loyal Order of Moose

Weenat Shassit Tribe of Red Men
Young Men's Hebrew Association
Band
Colored Citizens Division

Lealdale Acoreana Band, of Fall River
Italian Citizens Division

Portuguese Citizens Division
Highland Dress Association (Bag Pipes)
Scottish Citizens Division

SEVENTH DIVISION
(Floats)

In this division there will be twelve or more floats for which prizes have been offered by the Committee.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the line will move over the following route: Farewell street, Thames, Dearborn, Perry, Bellevue avenue, Kay street, Powel avenue, Broadway, to Princeton street, countermarching down Broadway and halt with right resting at Oak street, preparatory to passing in review before the stand at the City Hall. The reviewing party will include His Excellency R. Livingston Beeckman, Governor of Rhode Island; His Excellency Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York; Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., the guest of honor; and other distinguished guests.

The first reviewing stand will be at the City Hall. After passing in review the marchers will proceed down Broadway to Washington square, where another review will be held. The second reviewing stand will be on the West steps of the old State House. The reviewing party will comprise the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, who will have the Continental battle-flags of Rhode Island grouped on the steps. After this review the parade will continue down Washington square where the line will be reviewed by the Chief Marshal and staffs, after which the parade will be dismissed.

After the floats have passed in review, they will proceed back to the City Hall by way of Thames and Marlboro streets where they will be carefully inspected by the judges preliminary to awarding the prizes. The judges will also have the duty of awarding two silver cups and an oil painting which have been contributed as prizes. The judges will have an automobile at their disposal for the better judging of the various organizations in line.

The only automobile vehicle allowed in the long line will be the armored truck, sent as an example of the kind used in Mexico. All the floats will be horse-drawn. There will be no carriages, but the members of the reviewing party will be conveyed directly to the reviewing stand in automobiles supplied by the reception committee.

It is hoped that the weather man will be generous to Newport and provide some of his best brand of weather, but the parade will be held rain or shine. The marchers, aside from the uniformed military commands, will be supposed to carry American flags and many of the organizations will wear red, white and blue hat bands. The route of march will be a fairly long one, in order to give ample opportunity for everyone to witness the parade. A few sections of the sidewalks will be restricted, in order to give the reviewing stands an unobstructed view of the line.

If the weather is good, the parade should be one of the greatest events that Newport has ever seen, and there will undoubtedly be a large gathering of visitors in the city to witness the demonstration.

Society circles in London are considerably interested in a rumor that Mrs. William B. Leeds, who owns "Rough Point" in this city, may shortly announce her engagement to Prince Christopher of Greece, a son of King George.

Colonel Herbert Bliss is recovering from a recent operation at the Newport Hospital.

Odd Fellows Anniversary.

Friday night was the date set for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the exercises being held at the Beach. Very attractive programmes were prepared at the MERCURY Office, and were ready for distribution to the members and guests on their arrival at the Beach.

The programme called for a concert by Knowe's Orchestra at 6.00 o'clock followed by historical addresses and a vaudeville entertainment, Chairman Allen C. Griffith of the celebration committee presiding. An excellent menu had been prepared by the catering department of the Beach for the big banquet, and this was to be followed by dancing, there being 18 numbers on the programme.

The general committee on the celebration consisted of Allen C. Griffith, P. G., chairman; William H. Sisson, P. G., secretary; Donald E. Spears, P. G., Samuel N. Millington, P. G., Perry B. Dawley, Rec. Sec.; Harry L. Vickers, P. G., Freeborn Coggeshall, Charles S. Crandall, N. G., George S. Stoddard, P. G., treas.; Fred A. Watson, P. G., Edward L. Potter, Alonzo A. Knowe, P. G., George L. Chandler, Joseph B. Pike, P. G., Henry C. Bennett.

Newport Taxes.

The taxes in the city of Newport have increased every year since the present charter has been in force and they appear likely to keep on doing so. The total tax this year is $787,961.60. Last year it was $760,901.12, an increase of over twenty-seven thousand dollars. The assessors have increased the valuation this year to $65,991,600 against $64,921,500 last year. The real estate and tangible personal property this year is $43,666,300 and the intangible personal is $22,325,200. If the intangible personal property could be taxed the same rate as other kinds of property the tax rate in Newport would be reduced from $1.60 on a $100, the present rate, to about one dollar on a $100, which would be quite a saving to the small taxpayer.

R. H. S. Alumni Association.

The annual meeting of the Rogers High School Alumni Association was held on Tuesday evening, President Hugh B. Baker presiding. The trustees of the Thompson scholarship fund announced that the scholarship had been awarded for the coming year to Miss Madeline F. Gilmour.

The following officers were elected:

President—William W. Covell, '87.

First Vice President—Mrs. Robert M. Pike, '05.

Second Vice President—H. Lloyd Rooney, '08.

Secretary—Fred M. Hammett, '76.

Treasurer—Edward K. Stevens, '78.

Statistician—Miss Grace B. Gilpin, '94.

Literary Committee—Miss Alice F. Higbee, '02; Miss Margaret B. Shoffeld, '07; Charles Lawton Sherman, '12.

Social Committee—Mrs. F. A. Corbett, '02; Miss Margaret M. Haire, '13; Miss Irene Meikle, '16; Edward J. Corcoran, '10; Peter King, Jr., '14.

Custodians of Card Catalogue—Miss Ruth B. Franklin, '80; Miss Grace B. Gilpin, '94; Miss Helen W. Thompson, '95; Miss Eleanor M. Barker, '03; Henry S. Wheeler, '13.

Colonel John Millis, of the United States Engineer Department, gave a hearing at the Court House on Wednesday on the application of Jeremiah K. Sullivan for permission to dredge for sand and gravel off Dyer's Island and off Prudence Island. There were several persons heard in regard to the matter, and permission was granted for the Dyer's Island neighborhood but denied for the Prudence Island section.

Mr. Webster's suggestion that the Fourth of July parade be given up does not meet with much favor in this city. Fourth of July parades have been the familiar part of the day's observance for many years, and it certainly would not be an act of patriotism to abandon them at this critical stage in the nation's history.

The warm weather of the past few days has increased the morning attendance at the Beach, and there have been quite a number of bathers there daily. The management of the beach are hoping that the series of wet Sundays that we have experienced will not continue during July and August as it would give them a black eye.

The Park Commission has awarded the contracts for the erection of three public conveniences, one for Battery Park, one for Aquidneck Park, and one for Morton Park. The general construction contract went to Darling & Slade, the plumbing to P. J. Murphy & Co., and the electrical work to Scannevin & Potter.

The many improvements in the summer cottage section, which have been in progress during the spring months are now practically completed, and many of the out-of-town contractors have sent their men away.

Many Children Poisoned.

As the result of eating or drinking something of an unsanitary nature at the annual Sunday school picnic of St. George's Sunday School on Thursday afternoon, many children and older persons suffered from violent poisoning, some of them being so very seriously ill that it was at first thought that fatalities might result. Physicians and nurses were kept busy all Thursday night, but by Friday morning all the patients had shown signs of improvement and were pronounced out of danger. The exact number who suffered from the poisoning cannot be stated, as some arrived at their homes before developing the symptoms, but it is estimated that about fifty were more or less affected, and for a time ambulances and private vehicles were kept busy conveying the patients to the hospital or to their homes.

The picnic was held at Lawton's Valley on the line of the Newport & Providence Railway which conveyed the picnicers to the grounds. As soon as luncheon was served, some of the children showed signs of illness, several of them collapsing on the ground. Within a few minutes the illness spread and in a short time some thirty or more children and adults were lying on the grass, some unconscious and others partially so. Those who were not affected were quick to render such aid to the others as was possible. Word was sent to Newport and the motor patrol wagon was rushed to the scene, bringing back all the victims that could be loaded in, while others were brought in automobiles. Many were taken to the hospital, but those who could speak were conveyed to their homes. Physicians and nurses were hastily summoned, and remedies were given, but most of the victims suffered severely all night.

The cause of the poisoning has not yet been located but two investigations are under way, one by the State Board of Health and one by the local Board of Health, both working in harmony. Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, representing the state board, came to Newport early Friday morning, and in company with Executive Officer J. W. Sampson of the local board, went to the picnic grounds for a thorough examination. Samples were taken of the water and milk supply, as well as all of the articles of food used.

In a case of this kind, suspicion generally turns toward the ice cream, but in this case the sickness developed before the ice cream was served. Potted ham was also rumored to be suspicious, but the board of health learned that the managers boiled their own hams and then cut them up. Only a careful chemical analysis of the food and drink will reveal the exact cause, and this will be made immediately by Dr. Swarts.

Rev. George Vernon Dickey, rector of the church and superintendent of the Sunday School, was one of those most seriously ill, his condition during the night giving much anxiety, but by Friday morning he had shown great improvement and was pronounced out of danger.

Mr. Charles T. Griffith has returned South to resume his duties as Chief Purser on the P. & O. Steamship Company, after spending a portion of his vacation with his brother, Mr. Edward Griffith.

The highway department is rushing work on Bath road in order to have that important thoroughfare open for traffic by the time that the summer season is on in earnest.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Miss Harriet Wheeler, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilber C. Wheeler, was united in marriage Monday afternoon to Mr. George Ulrich Rehfuss of Philadelphia. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Anson B. Howard rector of St. Michael's Church Bristol, was at the home of the bride's parents, at Bristol Ferry.

The bride wore a blue travelling suit with hat and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. She was unattended, and was given in marriage by her father.

The house was elaborately decorated with flowers, peonies and roses being used lavishly. A short reception followed the ceremony where refreshments were served. The bride and groom left on the 3.30 train for Boston en route for Bar Harbor. Later they will go to their new home which is ready for occupancy in Philadelphia.

The groom's gift to the bride was a platinum pendant set with diamonds. The bride received many beautiful gifts of cut-glass, silver and linen. About fifty relatives and friends were present from New York, Boston, Newport, Tiverton and Portsmouth. Mrs. George Hollister gave a party for the bride recently.

Mr. J. Harrison Peckham went to Woonsocket and Providence on Tuesday in the interest of the employees of the Torpedo Station, to collect information to present to the government in order that the mechanics at the Torpedo Station may be as well paid as men doing the same work in other government yards, and in the shops of private companies.

Mr. W. W. Anthony spent Tuesday in Westport.

Hats off! The Flag is Passing By!

Hats off! Hats off! Hats off!
The flag, the flag is passing by,
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky,
And loyal hearts are beating high,
Hats off! Hats off! Hats off!
The flag is passing by.

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel tipped serried lines,
The colors before us fly:
But more than the flag is passing by.
Sea fights and land fights grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the state;
Weary marches and sinking ships,
Cheers of victory on dying lips.

Days of plenty and days of peace,
March of a strong land's swift increase,
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and rev'rend awe.
Sign of a nation great and strong,
To ward her people from foreign wrong,
Pride and glory and honor all,
Live in the colors, to stand or fall.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent).

COURT OF PROBATE—The regular session of the Court of Probate was held at the Town Hall on Monday, June 19, all the members being present, and the following estates were passed upon.

Estate of Minnie A. Johnson. Petition of ward to have Guardian removed, was continued to the third Monday in July.

Estate of Sarah P. Anthony. Petition of Joseph S. Anthony to prove will, granted. Letters testamentary directed to issue to petitioner, as Executor, upon giving bond in the sum of $500.00 to pay debts and legacies.

Estate of Harvey F. Copeland. The petition for appointment of Guardian was dismissed, and the petition of William C. Copeland to prove will and for letters testamentary, was referred to the third Monday in July, with an order of notice.

Estate of Mary S. Almeida. Petition to appoint Perpetua S. Almeida, Guardian was referred to the third Monday in July with an order of notice.

Estate of Mary S. Bailey. Petition of Elizabeth E. Underwood to prove will and for letters testamentary was continued, by request of Counsel for respondents, to a special session of the Probate Court, to be held on Saturday, June 24, at three p. m.

The names of all persons liable to serve as jurors for the judicial year expiring on the second Monday in July, 1917, having been deposited in the jury box, the following were drawn jurors:

Grand—Thomas S. Lawton and William I. Sherman.

Petit—Howard G. Peckham, George H. Thomas, Michael M. Van Beuren, George S. Wyatt and William B. Wyatt.

Licenses to collect junk were granted to Samuel Horowitz of Newport and Puny Pokross of Fall River.

The Town Sergeant was directed to station a Police Constable at the Two-Mile Corner, on Sundays and holidays, to regulate the passing of vehicles.

It having been brought to the attention of the Council, that travel on the East Main Road was perilous and accidents likely to ensue, owing to the disturbed condition resulting from the construction of a new road bed, by the Lane Construction Company, it was thought advisable to have barriers placed to divert travel as far as possible, from that part of the East Main Road which may be broken up, and Councilman Henry C. Sherman, Jr., was appointed a Committee to confer with the Lane Construction Company, in relation to the placing of barriers wherever required.

The Town Sergeant was instructed to complain of and prosecute persons who persist in violating the speed laws in the running of motor vehicles within the highways of the town. A petition asking for the adoption of some measure to restrict fast driving, was presented by Aquidneck Grange, in which it was alleged that Paradise avenue had been for some time regularly used as a speedway.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows:

For highway repair: Alvin P. Smith, ordinary work, $43.51, for labor in recovering Turner's road with crushed stone $151.24, 32 loads of gravel applied $16; Joseph A. Peckham, for ordinary repairs $47; Peckham Brothers Company, crushed stone for Road District, number 1 $13.60, for crushed stone applied to Turner's road $353.01, work of double team thereon 13 2-3 days $68.33, use of steam roller six days and 7 hours $101.66, for crushed stone furnished Road District No. 4 $74.69. Other accounts allowed, included the following: Jeannette C. Goffe, clerical assistance in office of Town Clerk for five weeks $50; Thomas G. Ward, taking account of claims for bounty for killing skunks and paying out the same $7; Arthur A. Brigham, services as janitor at town hall $8.47; Thomas G. Ward, bounty due for killing five skunks $2.50; The Broadway Hardware Company, disk for force pump $2, one pair of seat springs $1; T. T. Pitman Corporation advertising meeting of assessors of taxes $31.63; Bay State Street Railway Company, electric light at town hall $2; Providence Telephone Company, use of three telephones $6.67.

The Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic fleet arrived at Newport Wednesday afternoon after a long period of overhauling at the New York navy yard. The Wyoming saluted as she came into the bay, and Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who has been using the gunboat Yankton as a temporary flagship, shifted his flag to the battleship.

The car of Jewett pianos received last week by Barney broke the piano record in this city, it being the third car received by this firm in two months, or, to be exact, 64 days.

The Sunday evening concerts at the Casino by Conrad's orchestra will begin on July 16th.

FAMOUS HORSEBACK RIDERS.

Men Who Won Fame in the Days of the Old Pony Express.

Buffalo Bill (cody), it is believed, holds the record for the longest horseback ride of which there is authentic record. He was one of that valiant band of famously pony express riders in the sixties. On one occasion young Cody is said to have ridden Buffalo Bill until some years afterward with without rest for 322 miles.

When the pony express was started for the purpose of carrying mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Cal., a distance of 1,966 miles, it was planned that each rider should cover seventy-five miles in a day on three different horses.

It was soon found that twenty-five miles was too much for the horses for a regular unbridled gallop, and the distance was reduced to from ten to twelve miles. For that distance every horse was pushed to his limit.

The shortest time in which the entire distance of 1,966 miles was covered by pony express riders was made in March, 1861. They carried Lincoln's inaugural address to the Golden State in seven days and seventeen hours, an average speed of over ten and one-half miles an hour.

A rider named Haslam dashed off 190 miles in 8 hours and 10 minutes. Another pony expressman covered one hundred miles stretch in 31 minutes, which is better than most of the Rocky Mountain railroad limited trains can do.

The news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon was flashed from St. Joe to Sacramento in eight days and four hours.

Jim Moore made 280 miles at an average speed of eighteen miles per hour. The horses were the best that could be obtained, and, as stated by him, they made short time of from two to twelve miles.

No wonder that somebody a year ago had $27 worth of stamps upon it when carried twice and extraordinary cost. Philadelphia Ledger.

TOLD BY THREE FIGURES.

A Sum in Arithmetic That Would Take Many Lifetimes to Work Out.

What is the highest number that can be expressed with only three figures? Such is the question put to the students of the astronomical society of England. At first glance it would seem that the number was 999. But it is nothing of the sort, for it can easily be much, much more. What, then, is the number? It—that is to say, the mind power of the mind power of it.

To ascertain what this number actually is we must refer to a table of logarithms, for it would take several lifetimes to do the multiplication. The number contains 368,088,300 figures. To write it out we should have to fill 38 volumes of 300 pages each, with 250,000 figures on a page, and the volume would be greater than that of all the atoms in creation.

Henry Cowgill points out in La Nature that there are stars so distant that their light, traveling at 186,300 miles a second, takes a million years to reach the earth. Astronomers have taken this as a unit and called it a "million light years." The number of atoms in a sphere of platinum that had that radius would be 223, followed by 38 zeros. Now, a sphere that contained the number of atoms possessed by the mind power of 3 would have to have a radius of million light years of 1,288, followed by 1,000,000 zeros.

And yet this colossal number can be expressed by three figures.

Tame Silk.

There is more silk in the world than the silkworm ever knew. As a matter of fact, much of the "silk" which is worn is merely guncotton in a new dress. It is merely cotton dissolved in a bath of nitric acid, kept water free by the strongest vitriol. The jelly-like result is then forced through very minute tubes, and the fine threads so produced are dropped into water and rendered innocuous by ammonium sulphide. This "tame silk" has a fine lustre and has all the flexibility of the worms' work. In fact, so close is the resemblance that it needs an expert to distinguish them.—London Chronicle.

She Liked Gloom.

It is a matter for thankfulness that widows of this generation are more sensible than the dowager Countess of Bindon, who passed away in the year 1888.

On the death of her husband she dressed herself entirely in black crape, engaged two black servants to wait upon her, ate nothing but black puddings and drank for one whole year nothing but black cherry brandy. Yet she survived this gloomy diet twenty-one years before the grim reaper gathered her in.—T. P.'s London Weekly.

Diplomacy.

"It takes diplomacy to get on with a husband," said the woman who speaks her mind freely.

"I believe it does," replied Miss Cayenne. "As I understand it, diplomacy consists largely in seeming to be deceived, whether you are or not."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why She Took Him.

Parson—Do you, Lizy, take Rastus for better or for worse? Bride—Well, if Ah got to tell the truth, pahson, Ah'm takin' him cause he's de first man what ever axed me.—Boston Transcript.

Unattainable Happiness.

"If I could get my wife everything she wants I'd be perfectly happy."

"She's! No man ever is as happy as that."—Detroit Free Press.

Innocence Abroad.

Young Actress—Will you tell me one thing about your lively newspaper work? Interviewer—Certainly. What do you want to know? Young Actress—Is it the makeup man who writes all the dirtiest stuff?—Baltimore American.

Who bravely dares must sometimes risk a fall.—Smollett.

HIS FORMAL REPRIMAND.

It Was Not Exactly the Kind He Was Asked to Administer.

Dr. Alison Parvin, an English clergyman, was at times absently absent-minded, since while he was visiting in the home of a very great lady who employed a large staff of servants, whom she kept under extremely tight control, it chanced that two young footmen fell out about a pretty housemaid who had coquetted with both and so far forgot themselves as to engage in duelling. The old countess was indignant. Her first intention was to dismiss the culprits, but they were excellent servants, and, moreover, the repentant maid tearfully begged off for them. The countess relented so far as to reduce the sentence to a formal reprimand before the other servants. A reprimand in the nature of a moral lecture to be duly administered by her distinguished guest. At her earliest request—she was too self-confused to her room to quote Dr. Parvin, a man of imposing presence and resonant voice, permitted himself to be escorted to the servants' hall. On his return she went for him to come to her chamber to relate the result of his mission.

"It was awful," said Dr. Parvin. "I should say an excellent match."

"Match!" inquired the countess. "What match? Has the silly girl made up her mind between them, then? I vow, I thought she meant to fill them both, and serve the hussies right. Pray tell me, how did John and Thomas receive their reprimand?"

"John! Thomas? Reprimand?" echoed Dr. Parvin vacantly; then, with a sudden dawning dash of memory: "Dear me, I fear I have made a singular mistake! When I entered the room the younger servants were at the far end in a group and the butler and house keeper were together, quite near, immediately in front of me, in fact, standing side by side, and—to shorten, madam, I married them!"

He had, indeed, but although astonished, they were fortunately not unwilling. They had, it happened, long been contemplating matrimony and were deterred only by fear of the young ones' disapproval. Believing that she would not disapprove the act of her indiscreet guest, they had readily abetted Dr. Parvin in his error. The countess was angry, but her anger fell chiefly upon the absentminded divine. She gave him a piece of her mind that—if he had been any one else—he would not easily have forgotten.—Youth's Companion.

Two Ways of Studying Music.

Picture to yourself a little girl of seven or eight seated before that pen drawn and percussive mass of iron, stone, wood, wires and brasses which we call a "pianoforte" (pray pounds of books, delicate humanity trying to express itself through a solid lump, her legs dangling uncomfortably in space, her little fingers trying painfully to find the right key and at the same time to keep in a correct position, struggling hard the while to relate together two strange things, a curious black dot, on a page and an ivory key two feet below it, for neither of which she feels much affection. And then picture to yourself the same child at its mother's knee or with other children singing with joy and delight a beautiful song.—Thomas Whitney Surette in Atlantic.

A Matter of Money.

A wealthy stockbroker who gave an imposing dinner, says the London Telegraph, dilated with much pride, but with mangled English, on the delicacies that he had provided. Everything in season and out of season, he declared, was at the disposal of his guests.

"I notice you have no asparagus," observed one of them quietly.

"No more I 'ave," replied the stockbroker, with crestfallen charge, "but if money can get 'em," he added, "I'll 'ave some of the best in the market next time you're 'ere."

Not to Be Pitied.

Pat (to Mike)—I got a letter from a friend.

Mike—Yes?

Pat—He says: "Every rib's gone, I've only one shoulder, and I expect my legs will be gone by the time you get this letter."

Mike—Poor fellow! Is he in a hospital in France?

Pat—No; he's in a butcher's shop.—Exchange.

Mexican Beauties.

The most beautiful women in the world are said by experienced and observant travelers to be the Indian women of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, which lies just north of Yucatan, in Mexico. They add to their picturesque attractiveness by wearing whatever fortune they may possess in the form of gold coins strung about the arms and neck.

The Very Idea!

Mr. Woggs—I'm through with old man Bump. I told him we are going to name our baby after some great personage and asked him for a suggestion. Mrs. Woggs—What did he say? Mr. Woggs—He said, "Name it after ours."—Puck.

Settled.

"What profession do you think your boy Josh will choose?"

"Law," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Josh kin talk louder an' longer when he's got the wrong side of an argument than anybody I ever heard."—Washington Star.

A wise man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.—Dean Swift.

One Exception.

"No man can be always guarded in his conduct."

"I know of one class of men who can."

"Where are they?"

"In the penitentiary."—Baltimore American.

Some people are so fond of ill luck that they run halfway to meet it.—Douglas Jerrold.

Tea Mush.

In a certain city the street car system is operated on the policy that the passenger is always right, and it seems to work to the advantage of the company. A man, woman and a boy plenty of time ago boarded a pay-as-you-enter car. Father handed the conductor a dime and stalled for a seat.

"How about the child?" asked the conductor politely.

Father reached in his pocket for an other fare and as he offered it to the conductor remarked:

"I never have paid for him."

"How old is he?" asked the conductor.

"Not quite three."

"I beg your pardon," replied the conductor. "I thought he was past six. If you say he is not five I cannot accept a fare for him."

Father returned the money to his pocket and sat down, with a flushed face, realizing the polite conductor had taken him the worst of it.

"Well," remarked father to mother, "I guess we will pay for William after this."—Indianapolis News.

Stamp Collecting.

In 1847 the island of Mauritius issued two varieties of stamps, one in red at a penny, the other blue at twopence. Of these only some twenty or so are known to be in existence, and within recent years two pairs of red and blue sold respectively for £641 and £1,091. Stamp collecting is necessarily a modern hobby, and it would be difficult now to trace it to its source. Some say that the hobby was of English origin and spread to the continent; others declare that it came to us from Belgium. The first note on the subject in Notes and Queries appeared in June, 1856, when Mr. Cresswell, a Tunbridge schoolmaster, communicating as some thing new the fact that a boy in his own had collected between 300 and 400 different specimens. In 1861 a provincial paper referred laughingly to a collector who advertised his collection for sale at £400, adding, "We only wish he may get it."—London Standard.

A Long Lived Eagle.

It has been a tradition from time immemorial that the eagle renews its strength when very old. It mounts skyward until it comes very near the sun, when scorched by the heat, it throws itself into the sea, whence it emerges full of renewed vigor.

Such have supposed that the passage in Psalms cii, 5, "Thy youth is renewed like the eagle's," alludes to this old fable. But the more probable fact is that it refers to the strength and vigor which characterize the early even in old age.

A couple of years ago a large specimen of eagle was shot on the island by the city of Nykoter, Denmark. Around its neck was fastened a small chain to which was attached a sealed bottle. On opening the bottle a note was found written in Danish, which translated reads as follows: "Caught and again made free by N. and C. Anderson in the year 1792."

Pain and Appendicitis.

That pain at what doctors call "McBurney's point" is not, as generally believed, proof of appendicitis was demonstrated before a Texas medical society recently by Dr. E. I. Nixon of San Antonio in an address published by the Medical Record.

Dr. Nixon told the history of several cases in which operation proved the diagnosis of appendicitis to have been erroneous and of one in which an exploratory operation proved appendicitis to be the trouble when there was no pain over McBurney's point. This is situated low down on the right side of the abdomen.

It takes a combination of several different symptoms together to warrant a certain diagnosis of appendicitis.

No Pedestal For Him.

"Whatever you do," said Senator Sorghum to his faithful campaign assistant, "don't let my friends overdo it in representing me as a great and lofty figure. Don't let them put me on a pedestal."

"What's the matter with a pedestal?"

"I have been studying the statuary in the park. Putting a man on a pedestal generally means that he'll have to stay out in the cold by himself."—Washington Star.

Kissing in Iceland.

Among old time laws against kissing those of Iceland appear to have been the most severe. Banishment was the penalty laid down for kissing another man's wife, either with or without her consent. The same punishment was enforced for kissing an unmarried woman against her will. If it could be proved that she had consented to be kissed the offender was still liable to a fine of a great quantity of cloth for each offense.

Right In His Line.

"Need any more talent for your moving picture dramas?"

"We might be able to use you. Have you had any experience at acting without audiences?"

"Acting without audiences is what brought me here."

Cleared His Nostril.

The following first aid measure for children who put beans, buttons, gravel and other objects up into their nostrils is given by Dr. David E. Spahr in Farm and Fireside.

"A lady residing in the country called me up late at night and told me in an anxious, agonizing voice that she wanted me to come at once as her baby had a grain of corn in its nose," the doctor writes. "I told her it would not be necessary for me to come if she would do as I told her. She said the corn was in the left nostril. I told her just to lay the child down on the bed on its back, compress the right nostril with the fingers, then, as the baby cried, place her mouth over the baby's mouth and blow hard. In another moment a happy, joyful voice came ringing over the lines: 'Doctor, we got the corn. It's all right and you don't need to come!'

"Thus I lost my five dollar fee, but made a happy mother.

"This is not a very elegant or perhaps sanitary plan, but I assure you it is speedy and effectual."

THE WORD "LOVE."

In the Orient It Means to Like as It Is Used to Express Good Will.

"The word 'love' has been more highly specialized in the west than in the east. In the people English use it means only that ardent, amorous feeling which cannot be created by will and design. In the west the word 'love' has been relieved of the function of expressing the less ardent degrees such as the terms 'to like,' 'to have good will toward,' and 'to be well disposed toward' simply.

"Not so in the east. The word 'like,' meaning 'to be favorably inclined to watch,' is not found either in the Bible or in the Arabic tongue. In the English version of the Bible it is used in two places, but the translation is incorrect. In the twenty-fifth chapter of Deuteronomy and the seventh verse, 'If the man like not to take his brother's wife,' should be rendered 'If the man Nonsuit' not,' and in the fourth chapter of Amos, the fifth verse, 'For this liketh you, O ye children of Israel,' is in the original, 'For this ye lovest,' O ye children of Israel.' In any standard concordance of the Bible the Hebrew verb ahab to love precedes these quotations.

"As to the orientals the only word which can express any cordial inclination or approval is 'love.' One loves his wife and children and loves grapes and figs and meat, if he likes these things. An employer says to an employee, 'If you love to work for me according to this agreement you can.'

"It is nothing uncommon for one to say to a casual acquaintance whom he likes, 'I must say, sahib (friend), that I love you.' I know of no equivalent in the Arabic for the phrase, 'I am interested in you.' 'Love' and 'hate' are the moral terms by which to express approval and disapproval, as well as real love and hatred.

"From all this it may be seen that when the Great Oriental Teacher said to his countrymen, who considered all other class than their own as their enemies, 'I love your enemies,' he did not mean that they should be enamored of them, but that they should have good will toward them. We cannot love by will and design, but we certainly can will to be well disposed even toward those who we believe have ill will toward us."—Alpaheus Milton Gibney in Atlantic Monthly.

SAINTS OF ALLS AND TRADES.

Holy Friendships Consoled Pious People in the Middle Ages.

The fearful and childlike piety of the middle ages believed that the citizens of heaven were interested in every phase of men's lives, and there was not a single trade, profession or occupation that did not boast a special patron, while certain diseases were thought to be cured and certain visitations warded off through the intercession and agency of particular saints.

Thus St. Andrew was the patron of fishermen, St. Isidore of husbandmen, St. Christopher of porters, St. Mark of lawyers, SS. Cosmas and Damian of doctors, St. Joseph of carpenters, St. Crispin of shoemakers, St. Vitus of actors, St. Gregory of singers, St. Dismas (supposed name of the good thief) of criminals condemned to death, St. Apollonia was believed to cure toothache, St. Blaise sore throat, SS. Clare and Lucy sore eyes, while St. Benedict preserved his clients from poison and St. Hubert from the bite of mad dogs.

"Men," says Montalembert, "lived in a tender and intimate familiarity with those forefathers whom God had evidently called to Himself and whose sanctity the church has proclaimed. From the king and the pontiff to the poorest workman each had a special protector in heaven, and in the battles, dangers and sorrows of life these holy friendships exercised a most consoling and strengthening influence."—Irish World.

That Old, Old Table.

It is impossible to know who was the author of the multiplication table, but it is known to have been in existence in the days of the builders of the ruined cities of Mesopotamia, whose records are now being patiently deciphered by archaeologists. Tablets are found which tell us of their system of education, banking, accounting, business correspondence, etc., and among others are multiplication tables. So the multiplication table is probably not less than 4000 years old.—Christian Herald.

Tricks of the Trade.

When the little blond stenographer visited her friend, the tall brunette bookkeeper, the other day she found the latter busy with a lot of envelopes and some paste.

"Why don't you get good envelopes so they'll stick?" she asked.

"These did stick once," the brunette confided, "but I'm doing them again."

"What's the idea?"

"Whenever people come into the office for my boss he likes to make them think he is rushed to death."

"Oh huh!"

"So you see I am fixing up these old letters. He will make a great fuss opening them when a customer calls. He does that so much we have a hard time keeping a supply of letters to stick up."—Exchange.

Forced Into It.

"I hope you are habitually truthful, Norah."

"I am on me own account, mum. I only tell lies to the callers for the family."—Boston Transcript.

His Job.

"What position has that amateur astronomer on your paper?"

"He! Oh, he's a star reporter."—Baltimore American.

Quick Changes.

Wife—Darling, I want a new gown. Husband—But you had a new one only a short time ago. Wife—Yes, but my friend Ellen is to be married, and I can't wear the same dress that I wore at her last wedding.—Fliegende Blatter.

Measuring Electricity.

The terms volt, ampere, ohm, watt and farad, met with in works on electricity, mean very little to most people. The volt is the unit of electrical pressure, the ampere the unit of current strength, the ohm the unit of resistance, the watt the unit of electric power, and the least of all known, farad, the unit of electrical capacity.

Current strength is determined by dividing the pressure by the strength; thus the number of amperes of current strength is equal to the number of volts divided by the number of ohms. The watt indicates the amount of electric energy being used when an ampere of current is flowing under a pressure of one volt. However, the term kilowatt, or 1,000 watts, is more generally used. The unit of electrical capacity, the farad, will contain one ampere of current at one volt pressure for one second of time. The farad is divided into a million equal parts, each part termed the microfarad, and this is the term most used in stating electrical capacity.

Japan's Curious Museum.

Probably the very oldest museum in the world is that at Nara, the ancient capital of Japan. It was founded in the year 756 A. D., and all the articles therein are of an earlier date, for although Nara has gone through all the vicissitudes of the empire, not one new article has been added to the collection. The museum is in safe and care ful custody, and its doors are opened only once every year. On that day a committee goes over the collection, tabulates it and compares the list with those made previously. The Japanese riches in the collection are of larger value decorative furniture, musical works resembling fabulous and other birds and are among the very finest of their species that the world has produced. Some come from China and some from Korea, but most of them appear to have been brought from lands farther north.

The Wild Camel of Spain.

Who would imagine that there are wild camels in Spain, and in a part of Spain which is flooded during a great part of the year? Yet the thing is vouched for by the authors of "Physical Spain." The explanation is that "the animals were introduced to Spain in 1850 by the Marquis of Villafranca, with the object of employing them in transport and agriculture, as they are commonly used on the opposite shores of Africa. But local difficulties ensued, chiefly arising from the intense fear and repugnance of horses toward camels, which resulted in numerous accidents, and eventually the beasts were set free in the marshes, where they have since lived at large and breed under wholly wild conditions."

Not Willing to Try.

"So you are convinced you could not learn to love me," blurted the disconsolate swain.

"I don't know what I could do if I tried," replied Miss Hilbrow, "but I think you will admit that in these days of woman's emancipation and broadened opportunities a member of the sex ought not to be expected to waste her time in trifles."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Shrewd Boy.

"You are a fine little fellow."

"Yessir."

"And may be president some day."

"That's right, sir. And a quarter invested now might arouse a gratitude that might get you an important office when that time arrives."—Kansas City Journal.

Yourself.

If you want to be miserable think about yourself—about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay to you and what people think of you.—Charles Kingsley.

Hit the Same Way.

"Professor Jones has no right to teach. He doesn't understand his subject, and he can't explain"—

"Yeah; I know. He gave me a low mark too."—Exchange.

Answer It.

Little Willie (who is of a painfully inquiring turn of mind)—Mamma, tell me do mosquitoes bite us because they like us or because they don't like us?

Cuffs and the Laundress.

Why are laundry women the most forgiving of their sex? Because the more cuffs you give them the more they will do for you.

The great soul of this world is just.—Carlyle.

Uncertain.

"I see you advertised for a cook yesterday. Did you get one?"

"I don't know yet. I can tell better after dinner."

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Food Poisoning.

The symptoms of food poisoning are usually those of severe cholera morbus—vomiting, diarrhea, pain in the abdomen, restlessness, prostration, headache and sometimes fever. Mild food poisoning is unfortunately very common, and many cases of biliousness, indigestion or summer complaint are really of that nature.

In all cases of real poisoning the first thing to do is to empty the stomach. Even though vomiting has already occurred some of the poisonous material may be still left and only the artificial production of vomiting will remove it. After that the symptoms must be treated as they appear. The physician's chief concern must be to sustain the heart until the system can eliminate the poison and for this "Hot is your."

Film Picture Frauds.

Fresh pictures are usually the result of clever manipulation of the camera or the film. Articles or individuals can be made to instantly disappear by stopping the camera while the article is removed or the people walk off the stage, the other characters holding their pose until the camera is again put in motion. In some thing in which a person is thrown from a bridge or is apparently crushed under a steam roller the effect is gained by the live person walking away after the camera is stopped and a dummy substituted to undergo the death penalty.

By projecting the picture at a faster rate than it was taken sensational comic scenes are sometimes devised. An automobile going ten miles an hour by speeding up the projection machine may be made to apparently move at 100 miles an hour, and by increasing the same way the apparent speed of persons dodging the demolition auto ludicrous effects are had.

By mechanical means in combining two or more negatives into one reel, like a man can be shown fencing with himself or even cutting his own head off.—Philadelphia Press.

Gold in Carats.

We often hear people in speaking of their watches say, "It is an 18 carat case." Others speak of 14 carat watch cases or 22 carat or solid gold rings. When you see the marks on a watch case or the inside of a gold ring they read 18 K or 14 K, or whatever number of carats the maker wishes to indicate. A piece of solid jewelry marked 18 K, or 18 carats, means that it is three fourths pure gold. In arranging this basis of marking things made of gold also lately pure gold is called 24 carats. Then if two, six or ten twenty fourths of alloy has been added the amount of the alloy is deducted from twenty-four, and the result is either 22, 18 or 14 carats thus and so on. Ordinary articles made by jewelers the amount of pure gold used is seldom over 18 carats, or three fourths. Wedding rings and these are considered solid gold are generally made 22 carats fine that is, there are only two twenty fourths parts of alloy in them.

Words.

Words are used for various purposes—to evade issues, to put people to sleep, to break up homes, to present literature and to conceal ideas. Nothing exceeds like words.

Words are used in speeches, debates and stories. Absurd in settled groups in newspapers and text books they prevent people from learning anything. Last words are most effective and are employed exclusively by women and prudent citizens who are dying.

Words are nothing in themselves, but only in their relationship to other words. It is the system of putting them together that counts. Most words are like unorganized militia. In war the mortality among them is fearful. They never win battles. When words are found in regular army style, however, disciplined and experienced, they are likely to be irresistible.—Judge.

Where Women Don't Like to Shop.

The stranger in Korea finds that he has struck topsy turvydom when he learns that women do not like shopping, that the prominent merchants keep their wares concealed in chests instead of displaying them in show cases and that the customer who does not fancy the first piece of goods brought from concealment is likely to be told that the merchant is quite sure he has nothing better. Elsewhere the street sign plays an important part in attracting trade. The large merchant houses in Korea are entirely without street signs.

Parsimony and Economy.

"Papa," said a child, "what is the difference between parsimony and economy?"

"I will explain the difference by an example," the father replied. "If I cut down my own expenses that is economy, but if I cut down your mother's then it is parsimony."

Fine Subject.

Madge—When you took the long walk with Dolly how did you find so much to talk about? Marjorie—We happened to pass a girl we both knew.—Judge.

Liszt and Leipzig.

After young Felix Weingartner had finished his work at the Leipzig conservatory he went, as was the fashion at that time, to present himself to Franz Liszt at Weimar. Now, Leipzig conservative in music then, as it is today, had never received the works of Franz Liszt with sufficient warmth to please him. In fact, Leipzig had shown itself quite unfriendly toward his compositions, and the great master of the piano resented it. Weingartner was presented.

"Charmed," said Liszt. "Where have you studied?"

"At Leipzig, maestro," replied Weingartner.

"Leipzig, Leipzig!" said Liszt as if he had difficulty in recalling the city which as a matter of fact, is only two or three hours away. "Oh, yes!" and the light of recognition came into his eyes. "There's a fine place to stop overnight when you're on the way from here to Dresden."

Far Are School Books.

[illegible]

JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

RECOMMENDS DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

In a recent issue of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene, a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to health, James H. Montgomery, M. D., says editorially:

"After a careful investigation of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a specific for kidney, liver and bladder troubles, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation with its attendant ills, we are free to confess that a more meritorious medicine has never come under the examination of the chemical and medical experts of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene. In fact, after the most searching tests and study in every line of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it becomes a duty to recommend its use in unqualified terms to every reader of this journal whose complaint comes within the list of ailments which this remedy is advertised to cure. We have obtained such overwhelming proof of the efficacy of this specific, have so satisfactorily demonstrated its curative powers through personal experiments, that a sense for the interest of our readers leads us to call attention to its great value."

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COOKING IN A HOLE.

A Forest Ranger's Method of Preparing Baked Chicken.

One autumn day, while laboriously plucking a sage hen, a friendly forest ranger approached, smiling, and offered to show me an easier way.

He lifted a bird as yet untouched by my hands and deftly cleaned but did not pick it. Then he sifted some dirt from the ground into a big mixing pan half filled with water. With these ingredients he mixed a paste of soft mud. Now he cut a slab of bacon, which he placed inside the hen, with a good sprinkling of pepper and salt, at last stuffing feathers into the opening to keep the meat clean. This done, he covered the chicken with the mud paste.

Now he dug a hole deep enough to put the bird in. In the hole he built a fire and waited until there was a thick coating of coals on the sides and bottom. Next he carefully placed the mud coated chicken on top. All this he covered with shovels of dirt until the hole was airtight. Now he turned to me and said, "It will be cooked in one hour from now."

With that he went his way.

At the end of the hour he came again and, throwing back the soil, drew forth the chicken, quickly skinned it and laid before us a delicately browned chicken with a wholesome odor about the feeling.

FANTASTIC GOLDFISH.

Some Curious Shapes Produced by the Experts of Japan.

Japanese fish breeders took advantage of one of nature's pranks to obtain this much decorated goldfish. Years ago a Jap found in his aquarium a fish with two tails. He was so well pleased with the novelty that he undertook to make it the basis of a new type. Thus the one accident by nature became the grandfather of a race of two tailed fish. We call them Japanese fantails.

Not satisfied with the double tail, the breeders next set about molding the bodies of their fish into round balls. Breeders first picked out the fish with the shortest bodies and bred them every year by painstaking selection. Fish with shorter and stouter bodies were produced until today the accepted type of Japanese fantail has a body as round as a ball.

Not all fantails are alike. One with the ends of the tail cut off flat is called the square tail. Another with a slight inward curve to the edges of the tail is called veil tail. A third, with a deep cut out tail, is named the ribbon tail.

All these varieties have long tails and fins. You will recognize them instantly when you see them in an aquarium floating about like bits of lace in the water.—Philadelphia North American.

Two Views of a Treaty.

The treaty of Ghent, which ended the war of 1812, as signed on the 24th of December, 1814, was variously regarded. Henry Clay, one of the signers, thought it "a —— bad treaty" and did not hesitate to say so. In certain high quarters in England, on the other hand, it was looked upon as a great opportunity thrown away.

"An able minister would have continued the war," Lieutenant General Sir Charles Napier declared, "until the northern states withdrew from the Union, making a separate treaty with England, after which England could have raised the ... of the south, marched to Washington at the head of an immense force of armed and disciplined black regiments and ... [illegible] ... point of view ... [illegible]

The Word Gaiters.

Episcopal gaiters cannot date from a very remote antiquity. The very word "gaiters" is almost a newcomer to the language. Johnson's Dictionary does not recognize its existence. It does not occur before 1700, and even in 1804 a military dictionary had to define it as "a sort of spatterdashes." "Guêtre," however, the French original, goes back at least to the fifteenth century, and the origin of that is lost, though etymologists compare all sorts of words in all sorts of languages, including an old German word for a baby's christening cloth. The one certainty is that gaiters has nothing to do with gait in spite of the punning line in the "Rejected Addresses"—"Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait."—London Spectator.

The Kick Subtle.

A man who lives in Savannah and owns a plantation in Chatham county, Ga., bought a mule with a reputation for owning a set of gifted and hair triggered hind legs and shipped her out to his place to be used in plowing for cotton.

A Sunday or so later he visited the plantation. The darky whose particular job it was to care for the working stock came limping up to him to report.

"Jim," asked the owner of the plantation, "does that new mule kick much?"

"Kick?" said Jim. "Boss, dat dar mule kin kick de sweetnen' right out of your coffee!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Restraints of Poverty.

A negro with a bad cut in his head came to a doctor. The doctor fixed him up, and as the man was about to depart the physician said: "That's a pretty bad cut in your head, Henry. Why don't you profit by this lesson and keep out of bad company in the future?"

"Well, I should like to, doctor," replied Henry sadly, "but, you see, I ain't got no money to get er divorce."

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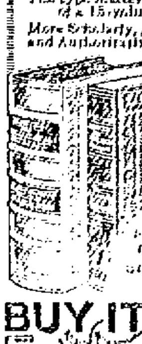

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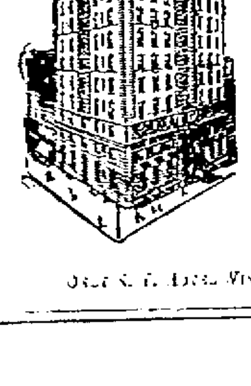

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National Defense and International Peace

Business and Patriotism

A Nonpartisan Appeal to the Nation

The White House
Washington, April 21, 1916

To the Business Men of America:

I BESPEAK your cordial co-operation in the patriotic service undertaken by the engineers and chemists of this country under the direction of the Industrial Preparedness Committee of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States.

The confidential industrial inventory you are asked to supply is intended for the exclusive benefit of the War and Navy Departments and will be used in organizing the industrial resources for the public service in national defense.

At my request the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical Society are gratuitously assisting the Naval Consulting Board in the work of collecting this data, and I confidently ask your earnest support in the interest of the people and government of the United States. Faithfully yours,

Woodrow Wilson

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS OF THE NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD OF THE UNITED STATES

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The American Society of Civil Engineers, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The American Institute of Mining Engineers, The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, The American Chemical Society

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Established by Franklin in 1758.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Saturday, July 1, 1916.

While the poisoning of many children at a picnic was a serious matter, the outcome was more fortunate than might have been feared.

The progressive party is now dead. It has had a proper burial, the obsequies having been fittingly pronounced by its founder. Now let us have peace and harmony.

By this time there can be no mistaking Justice Hughes' Americanism. Judging from his letters to the progressives and others, it is vigorous enough to suit the most exacting.

Ex-President Taft says it will take two or three years to subdue Mexico. He urges a standing army of 250,000. It is understood that the government will call for 250,000 volunteers in addition to the national and State troops.

The time for registration is now closed. Those who neglected to perform that little act of citizenship will not be able to aid in choosing a President and numerous other nation, State and city officers this fall. No doubt some will regret the neglect.

The New York Sun, speaking of the 'varsity boat races at Poughkeepsie, says: "The Department of Commerce, policing the river, seems to have been more active than efficient." That seems to be characteristic of Secretary Redfield's Department, wherever it operates.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics finds an advance in the price of food products of over 9 per cent. compared with one year ago. This will be charged to the war. But an export trade $1,500,000,000 greater than ever before in the history of the country is credited to the Wilson administration.

The Austrians seem to be practically put out of this war. With Russia whipping them on one side and Italy on the other this nation will soon cease to be of any aid to Germany. The Kaiser will soon have to face all Europe unaided. It would seem to be about time for him to prepare to make the best peace possible with his numerous foes.

Roosevelt's letter withdrawing unqualifiedly as a candidate for President on the progressive ticket, and endorsing candidate Hughes, has the good old fashioned ring to it. It is a whole hearted endorsement and again puts the ex-President in the front rank of good citizens. We again nominate the Colonel for U. S. Senator from New York.

"This is a critical hour in the history of America," says the Democratic platform. True, but no more true than that the past three years has been a critical period in American history and the American people have had cause to regret that we did not have at the head of the government a man of such sound judgment and force of character as to raise this nation rather than lower it in the esteem of the rest of the world.

An exchange says, to tax war profits, as the Democratic party proposes, is at this time about the most assinine thing that their emblematic jackass ever attempted, and its record in that respect defies comparison. Anything that would tie the hands of the soldiers who are trying to get us out of the Mexican mess which the present Administration so largely created, would be a folly calculated to hold us up to the ridicule of the world.

The South with all its boasted military superiority seems to be badly behind in military preparedness. All the troops that have thus far been sent to the Mexican border came from the North. Even Texas, which is more vitally interested than any other State, has badly fallen down when the militia is called for. Not a company has responded as yet. As usual New England and New York have been the most prompt in responding to the call of the President.

The way the German authorities deceive their people is more than criminal. Just now the German papers are rejoicing over an anticipated brush with Mexico, thinking that will stop our making munitions of war for the Allies, when the demand on the part of the Allies is decreasing daily. Sometime since the crown prince of Wurtemburg told an American that 60 per cent. of the German casualties was caused by American shells, when up to that time not a single American shell had been fired in Europe.

During the 21 months of the European war we have exported $44,271,750 worth of cartridges, $127,767,170 worth of gunpowder, $22,478,884 worth of firearms, and $196,649,764 worth of "other explosives." Unenumerated exports of iron and steel have aggregated $125,015,021 of which it is estimated upward of $90,000,000 is represented by shrapnel and shells, making a grand total of about $480,000,000 of products which would come in the category of Dr. Pratt's "primary war materials." Add to that the value of copper and brass, boots and shoes, uniforms, horses and mules, foodstuffs, automobiles, etc., etc., and see how ridiculous is the statement of Secretary Redfield that our shipments of war material constitute but 5 per cent. of our exports.

A JULY 4th POEM
THE NATION

WHILE many a foreign accent
which our God can understand
Is blessing him for home and bread
in this free, fertile land—
Yes, when upon the eastern coast
we sink to happy rest—
The day of independence rolls still
onward to the west
Till dies on the Pacific shore the
shout of jubilee
That woke the morning with its
voice along the Atlantic sea.

THE SHOUT OF JUBILEE.

O God, look down upon the land
which thou hast loved so well
And grant that in unbroken truth
her children still may dwell!
Nor while the grass grows on the
hill and streams flow through
the vale
May they forget their fathers' faith
or in their covenant fail!
God keep the fairest, noblest land
that lies beneath the sun,
"Our country, our whole country
and our country every one!"
—George W. Bethune (1805-62).

July Fourth—Safety First!

"Keep the lid on your box of fireworks," is a suggestion that may save hands and eyes.

The explosion of pieces carried by children in their hands or under their arms while setting off others has always been one of the most prolific causes of Fourth of July accidents. One piece at a time. And let that piece strictly alone if it does not "go off" until it is absolutely certain that the fire has burned out of the fuse.

After all has been said and done to safeguard against the accidents which may occur a long list of those who have forgotten the rules may be expected. But fireworks can be handled without accident.

In the first place, as has been said, fireworks should be kept in a box with a lid, which should be far removed from those that are being exploded. To fire rockets or roman candles with a bundle of others under the arm is to invite disaster. More accidents from the handling of cannon crackers is reported each year than from any other source. While they are harmless at a distance of twenty feet, a sufficient amount of powder to discharge a cannon is wrapped in the larger sizes. The fact that the cannon firecracker is productive of an exceedingly loud noise has made it the most sought after of all Fourth of July pieces. If they must be a part of an exhibition light the fuse, hurry to a safe distance and remain there.

Skyrockets should be fired only under the direction of those who have had previous experience. When any number are to be set off the safest scheme is to provide a wooden trough set up in the position of an inverted V and fastened by stakes to insure stability. The trough should be one foot longer on one side than the sticks of the longest rocket and inclined in the direction the rockets are to be thrown.

When lighting the fuse of a rocket, which may be seen under the body, keep your head away and be ready to jump. After touching the fuse remain at some distance, as the discharge which sends the rocket into the air is sometimes dangerous if you get too close.

The government is coming to the conclusion that an army cannot travel, especially in Mexico, without shoes; 300,000 pairs have just been ordered, and 750,000 pairs more are wanted. This means an outlay of four millions, and will go principally to New England manufactories. Brockton ought to be happy.

THE SIGNERS.

The Declaration was signed, the die was cast, a new era had been reached in the world's history, a new government had been proclaimed, brave words had been spoken, the gospel of universal liberty had been proclaimed to the whole world. For ages mankind had believed "there is a divinity which doth hedge a king." The world was now startled from its lethargy by the declaration that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

The new gospel proclaimed by the signers of the Declaration of Independence was in conflict with that by which the world had been governed. The barons of England at the point of the sword had wrested from an unwilling tyrant that Magna Charta which for ages had been the palladium of English liberty.

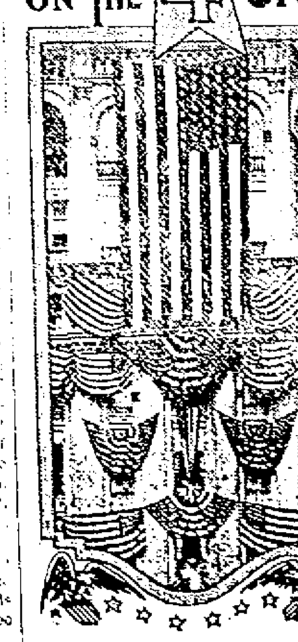
Again and again during the reign of the long line of the predecessors of George III. some darling prerogative of kingly power had been grudgingly conceded to an exasperated people. But these were mere offers to restrain within bounds, to limit, not to destroy, the one man power. Our Declaration of Independence solemnly announced as a self evident truth that all men are born equal.

It proclaimed as a cardinal feature of the social compact, as the cornerstone of civil government, the absolute equality of all men. Governments were declared to have been established among men for the benefit of the governed. What a glorious inheritance is this declaration! What lofty statesmanship is breathed in its every utterance! Well did the great commoner of England exclaim, "The men who can so write deserve to be free!"

Whence came the men who signed this declaration? In what school of politics or philosophy did they learn these great truths? Who taught them the science of political government? From what royal line of law givers did they spring? Unskilled in the diplomacy and craft that control cabinets and govern empires, they were of the people raised up by an all wise Providence to overcome the obstacles and grapple with the dangers that threatened their liberties. From the earliest struggle for freedom to the days of Thomas Jefferson the men who in the halls of debate or on the field of battle have been the eloquent advocates of human rights or the bold defenders of human liberty have sprung from the ranks of the people.—Adlai E. Stevenson.

First Fourth Was Solemn.

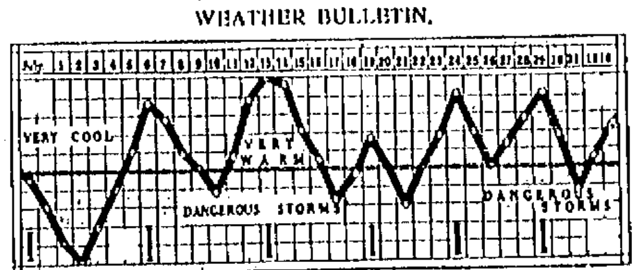
The first set celebration of the nation's birthday was imbued with a joyous solemnity. It was only one year after the momentous declaration that chronicled the coming to life of the greatest nation on the earth. The glorious destiny of the infant republic was veiled in uncertainty. Both present and future seemed dark and threatening. Our valiant forefathers hoped and dared, resolved to cast off the fetters of tyranny or die in the attempt. But the struggle was still before them and its outcome shrouded in obscurity. Therefore it was meet and right that this first national celebration of the fateful Declaration of Independence should partake of a solemn and religious as well as joyous character.—Helen Harcourt in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.



Henry W. Keyes of Haverhill announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor of New Hampshire at the primaries in September.

Harvard went out ahead of Yale, 65 victories to 64, in the baseball series of all time, incidentally winning the 1916 series in straight games, 5 to 2 and 4 to 1.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



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Temperatures of June will average about normal and rainfall from about to a little above normal. Rains will be in excess, east of the Rockies, near and south of latitude 40 and about normal elsewhere. Most rain and most severe storms during the five days centering on June 1, and during the week centering on June 23. The latter period will bring very dangerous storms. Cropweather of the month, as an average, will be good. Destructive hail storms and tornadoes are expected in a few places where such occasionally occur during the week centering on June 24.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The I indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., June 29, 1916.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent July 4 to 8, warm wave 3 to 7, cool wave 6 to 10. Very cool preceding this, followed by rapidly rising temperatures. All features of this storm wave will be of greater than usual intensity, except that rainfall will be in small sections near the path of the storm center. This storm will increase its intensities as it moves eastward and will be a dangerous storm about the middle of the steamship route across the Atlantic.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about July 10, with rising temperatures on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies about July 11, plains sections 12, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 13, eastern sections 14, reaching Newfoundland near 15. Storm wave will follow about one day, and cool wave two days behind the warm wave.

This will be a very dangerous storm throughout its route from the Rocky crests till it reaches the European coasts. We expect tornadoes, hail and excessive rains near and south of latitude 40, in the central valleys and not far from meridian 90. The features of this storm most dangerous to the growing crops and human life are not expected much north of latitude 40. More to the eastward severe gales and excessive rains may be looked for.

The ancient world had seven great wonders and the modern world is building another seven. Already we have wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony, moving pictures, the phonograph and the flying machine, each worthy of fame as belonging to the modern seven great wonders. Two more are due. What will they be? We propose, as one of them, Planetary Meteorology. It will be a scientific system from which practical and valuable forecasts will be made years in advance, and will include all kinds of weather, all future crops, all earthquakes and some other valuable knowledge of coming events.

Our opinion is that the European war will still be in progress when 1917 comes in. Canada and the states must feed Mexico. No great excess of crops will be produced this year. All of Europe is short on all kinds of crops and in the supply of cotton. Grain supplies in Europe are short, except, possibly, in Russia, and no one knows about Russia. Prices of all other necessities have risen enormously. Why did the prices of grain go so unreasonably low? Somebody will have to answer that question and for that crime.

As we see it grain must go up and producers will be very unwise if they sell at the present ridiculously low prices. Hold your grain and don't be in a hurry to sell cotton.

Gold and Silver Production.

There was produced in this country in 1915, $101,635,700 worth of gold and $87,397,300 silver. Almost one hundred and fifty millions in gold and silver added to the assets of the country. California was the greatest gold producer, its output having the value of $22,547,400 Colorado comes next with $22,530,800. Colorado's silver output far surpasses that of California, being $3,691,900 against $843,100 for the latter State. The third largest gold producer is Alaska $16,710,000. Nevada comes fourth, $11,853,700, and South Dakota fifth, with a credit of $7,403,500. The largest silver producing States are Nevada, $7,210,500, Montana $7,195,800, Utah $6,522,200, and Idaho $6,506,800.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular Correspondent.)

SUDDEN DEATH OF N. HORACE PECKHAM.

Nathaniel Horace Peckham died suddenly in Boston on Monday. He had been about his work, although not in his usual health, and on Saturday went to Sherburne, Mass., to visit his son, N. Howard Peckham, who owned a farm there. On Monday morning the two men, accompanied by several friends, motored to Boston, when Mr. Peckham went to Waltham to attend to a business matter. Returning from Waltham Mr. Peckham was sitting in Back Bay Station waiting for the Newport train when he suddenly fell over, and probably died instantly. He was taken to a hospital, and the authorities telephoned the Newport police who notified Mr. Peckham's family here. Mr. Howard Peckham was then notified and he at once took charge of affairs, bringing the body here on Thursday evening.

Mr. Peckham was well known, having spent his whole life in Middletown and Portsmouth, having been born in Middletown, the son of Nathaniel H. and Jane (Tucker) Peckham, his brothers and sister being Herman F., deceased, Alvin H. of Jamestown, deceased, Justin of Gales Ferry, Conn., and Mrs. Joseph Albro of Middletown. He married Rowena Lawton, daughter of John Lawton in 1877 and there are six children, Nathaniel Howard of Boston; Helen, Mrs. Henry Peate of Newport, Clifford Peckham of this town; Edith, Mrs. John Conley of Middletown, Miss Rachel Peckham and Philip P. Peckham.

Mr. Peckham was a member of Oakland Lodge, I. O. O. F. occupying the chair as noble grand and other offices; he was a member of Aquidneck Grange, serving two years as worthy master, of Newport County Pomona Grange, and of the Carpenter's Union of Newport. He was a member of St. Mary's Church and served as vestryman of that body and was a member of St. Mary's Guild before that body was disbanded. Mr. Peckham was formerly a farmer, later he drove the mail stage from Newport to Bristol Ferry and of late years had been a carpenter, having been in the employ of Darling and Slade. Mr. Peckham was a bright man and always had a pleasant word and a humorous story for all. He will be greatly missed here. The funeral services were held at his home on East Main Road, Thursday, at half past two o'clock. Rev. Everett P. Smith rector of St. Mary's Church read the service. The bearers were four Odd Fellows, J. Fred Sherman, George A. Brown, Robert Patterson and Emerson A. Bishop. The interment was in St. Mary's Church yard. The several societies of which Mr. Peckham was a member attended the services. There were many beautiful flowers.

Mr. Henry Sherman and family have moved into Miss Kate L. Durfee's cottage recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mowry. Mr. Sherman is employed as engineer at the Power Station.

Mrs. Benjamin Boxstrum of Bristol has opened her summer home on Water street.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tallman are entertaining Mrs. Phoebe Pray.

Mrs. Joseph Borden and Miss Viola Borden are visiting relatives in Boston.

Miss Etta M. Sherman entertained the Oliphant Club at a picnic on the lawn recently. There were readings of original poetry and other selections, and games. Miss Sherman and Mrs. John P. Peckham won prizes. A picnic lunch was served.

Mrs. William M. Hughes has gone to Maine where her mother is seriously ill.

Mr. Peva, a young Portuguese resident, fell from a load of hay and was instantly killed recently. Mr. Peva was riding on the load when it began to slip and before he could help himself he fell to the ground striking on his head. A physician was called who said he died instantly from fractured skull. The accident occurred almost directly in front of Chase School, and caused much excitement among the pupils, three of Mr. Peva's sisters being in the school. He was about nineteen years old. His father died suddenly about 3 years ago.

The body of Mrs. Louis Geaneau of Concord, Mass., who was drowned when the boat in which she was rowing went over a dam, was found two miles below the spot where she was drowned.

Rev. E. F. Merriam, D. D., after thirty-five years as editor of the Baptist Watchman-Examiner, published at Boston, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Rev. Joseph K. Wilson, D. D.

Boston's greatest business institutions are evidencing their patriotism in the national crisis by almost uniformly granting full wages to those of their employes who have been called away to the colors.

State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner Bearce of Maine in an open letter warns the people that horse dealers in other states are trying their best to unload upon the people of Maine a lot of worthless horses.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JULY, 1916

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High Morn	Water Eve
1 Sat	4 12	7 26	8 24	8 05	8 24
2 Sun	4 12	7 26	8 51	8 45	9 03
3 Mon	4 13	7 25	9 15	9 29	9 43
4 Tues	4 13	7 25	9 37	10 12	10 24
5 Wed	4 14	7 25	9 56	10 54	11 07
6 Thur	4 15	7 25	10 15	11 39	11 54
7 Fri	4 15	7 24	10 45	——	12 25

Moon's 1st qr. July 8 6.8m. Morning
Full Moon July 14 10.40m. Evening
Moon's last qr. July 21 10.1m Evening
New Moon July 29 9.15m Evening

Deaths.

Suddenly, in Boston, N. Horace Peckham, of Portsmouth, in his 60th year.

In this city, 28th ult., Olive Kenney, widow of Thomas H. Brigham, aged 8[illegible] years.

In this city, 27th ult., at his residence, [illegible] East Bowery street, James F., son of the late Luke and Margaret Fegan.

At Hills Grove, R. I., 27th ult., Maria S., wife of Jose Souza Almeida.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other states, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

[illegible] Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

[illegible]

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings in Various Parts of New England

Nellie Roberts, 12, was struck and killed by an automobile at Worcester, Mass.

Enslo Smith, 65, was struck and instantly killed at Gloucester, Mass., by a jitney bus.

Ervil Cross, 6, was drowned in a canal at Cambridge, Mass., while playing on a wharf.

A carload of chemicals valued at about $2000 was destroyed by fire on the New Haven tracks at Boston.

While playing on a wharf at Beverly, Mass., Frank Fertler, 4, fell into the harbor and was drowned.

Pierre Desjardines, 7, was drowned at Salem, Mass., when he fell from a sewer pipe extending across the South river.

The prospects are excellent for a large cranberry crop on Cape Cod. Bogs are blossoming heavier than for years.

Frank Luciano was found guilty of manslaughter in shooting to death Eugenio Covino, a business associate, at Boston.

The New England association, Loyal Order of Moose, elected as president W. F. French of Haverhill, Mass.

Martin Cornelissen, who shot himself in the head with a revolver in the lobby of the Hotel Essex, Boston, died of his wound.

Stepping in the road to wave farewell to his playmates, 4-year-old Henry Beheez was instantly killed at Lowell, Mass., by an automobile.

Ernest W. Cox, advertising manager for a Boston firm, died from injuries received when his automobile hit an express train at Scarboro, Me.

Max Wiener, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Charles W. Hall at Bridgeport, Conn., was released under $1500 bond for trial.

The body of 4-year-old Ella McDonald, who disappeared May 9, was found in a meadow in the town of Marlaville, Mo. Death was due to exposure.

Henry H. Levenson of Boston was elected grand master at the convention of the Independent Order, Sons of Israel. No one opposed him for the office.

Jeremiah Williams, 66, long a leading factor in the wool trade in Boston, died at his summer home at Swampscott, Mass. He was a native of Boston.

Antonio Diarist, charged with the murder of Max Weinstein, a special officer for the Boston Elevated railway, was held without bail for the grand jury.

The police are looking for the man who slashed Antonio Romano with a knife in a Haverhill, Mass., pool room. Romano will not give his assailant's name.

Manchester, N. H., the Queen City of New Hampshire, and Eastport, Me., the gateway to Canadian provinces, have adopted the "daylight saving" plan.

The business men of York, Me., are threatening to boycott the city of Portsmouth, N. H., unless the city makes speedy repairs in the highway leading to the Portsmouth bridge.

For the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Burleigh of Maine, whose term would have expired in 1919, a special primary will be called by Governor Curtis.

John Brown, a deserter from the United States army, was sentenced to life imprisonment for killing William H. McFadden at West Bridgewater, Mass. Robbery was the motive.

A white whale, the first of the kind caught in Massachusetts waters in at least twenty years, was brought to Boston from Cape Cod. It is about eighteen feet long and weighs [illegible] pounds.

Miss Laura Leonard, principal of the West grammar school, ended her forty-fourth year as a teacher in the Malden, Mass., schools with the closing of the schools for the summer vacation.

Admissions by Lucius Robison cause the Malden, Mass., police to believe that Mrs. Maryett T. Smith, 82, who was found dead in her home in that city, died from fright when Robison broke into the house.

The New England sanitarium at Stoneham is instituting proceedings to avoid paying taxes, on the ground that it is a charitable institution. The purpose is to try out a law passed by the Massachusetts legislature in 1915.

Albert H. Waitt, Newton, Mass., will have to pay the $15,000 verdict awarded Ralph H. Herrick, Boston, by a jury for alienating the affections of Herrick's wife, by a decision of the supreme court overruling Waitt's exceptions.

The French war horse market at the Union Market stockyards at Watertown provided 125 mounts for the Massachusetts militia, enough, it is claimed, to make up the shortage of cavalry horses. The horses were picked from a herd of 1600.

Lawrence McGuinness, [illegible] of Concord, N. H., was drowned by the overturning of a canoe.

Miss Emma Russell 22, of [illegible] Me., was fined $5 and costs for mutilating a United States flag.

While fishing in a canal at Lawrence, Mass., Chester [illegible] fell into the water and was [illegible]

TURNED OVER TO GENERAL BELL

Survivors of Carrizal Battle Surrendered by Mexico

WIDELY DIFFERING STORIES

Scout and Interpreter Claims Boyd Was Obstinate, While Troopers Blame Mexicans For Encounter—Demonstration by Great Crowd as Men Reach El Paso—Clothed In Apparel of Nondescript Character, Their Uniforms Having Been Taken From Them—Treated Fairly by Soldiery Across Border

El Paso, June 30.—The twenty-three negro troopers of the Tenth cavalry who, at Carrizal, Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua City and Juarez, have been central figures in one of the most striking chapters of the Mexican situation, are safely out of Mexico.

Survivors of an engagement with a superior force; victims twice of mobs that stoned them, more than once gripped with the fear of execution for their part in the Boyd expedition, and, lastly, objects of intercession by the President of the United States, they were brought to the border from Chihuahua City on a special train and turned over to General Bell, commander of the El Paso base.

With them came Lem H. Spillsbury, the Mormon scout and interpreter who guided Captain Boyd and his detachment over the trail that led to the Carrizal encounter. Spillsbury spent the night at the home of his brother here. The troopers were quartered at Fort Bliss, awaiting orders from General Funston at San Antonio.

Stories Not In Accord

Two stories, differing widely, were told by the men. One, told by Spillsbury, upholds statements he was credited with making at Chihuahua City charging Boyd with obstinacy in advancing in the face of a certain Mexican attack. The other, narrated by men of the Tenth, blames the Mexicans for the ensuing fight.

Private Gibson asserted that after the Americans had quit the field, the Mexicans went over it and killed several Americans who were wounded. Gibson's assertion was corroborated by Privates Jones and Alexander. Other of the troopers claimed they had been robbed of money and valuables following their capture.

The arrival of Spillsbury and the negro troopers at the border caused thousands to gather in Juarez and El Paso to witness the event.

In Juarez a big crowd at the Mexican Central railroad station viewed the disembarking of the prisoners from their train, but gave little outward evidence of enmity. As they marched from the station to the disinfecting plant, from that point to the commandancia, and finally to the international bridge, there were occasional jeers.

Looked "Funny" to Mexicans

Once the crowd showed good humor. That was when the troopers descended from the train. Stripped of their uniforms after the battle of Carrizal, and with restoration only partly made, the negro soldiers were arrayed in motley garb, and their appearance provoked laughter.

When the formality of the transfer had been ended and the Americans marched off the international bridge to El Paso they were greeted by cheers from the thousands gathered on this side of the Rio Grande.

The authorities made every effort to discourage the demonstration on the part of the onlookers, many of whom had waited from sunrise until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to welcome the returning troopers.

An incident of the day was the arrival here of Captain Morey for treatment at the Fort Bliss hospital of the wound he received at Carrizal. He arrived an hour before the prisoners were released.

Prisoners' Arrival Delayed

Scheduled to arrive in Juarez early Thursday morning, the special train ordered by General Trevino at Chihuahua City to carry the prisoners to the border, in response to President Wilson's peremptory demand, did not reach Juarez until noon. Departure was made in the night, the prisoners being taken to the train secretly so as to avoid arousing the people.

As the negro soldiers left the cars at Juarez, derisive whistling rose from the crowd. The faces of most of the troopers looked drawn, and they presented an odd appearance.

Their uniforms had been taken from them at Villa Ahumada. They wore a motley collection of hats, bought from prisoners in the Chihuahua prison, towels or colored bandanas. Shirts were missing in many instances. Two of the men wore blankets in lieu of trousers. One had a towel around his waist. Sandals and shoes not of army pattern were on their feet. One of them managed to smile and say: "We are sure glad to get back."

Interpreter Spillsbury, the only white man, had on a white yachting cap and white trousers many sizes too large.

From the station the prisoners were marched down the main street to the disinfecting plant, where they were fumigated. Then they were taken around a corner to the headquarters, where the negroes were put in a large room under guard and fed by order of General Gonzales. Spillsbury was taken into another room, where he gave his story in an interview to a press representative. The negroes refused to talk, saying they must first report to their superior officers.

Spillsbury and the prisoners asserted that they had received nothing but the most courteous treatment at the hands of the Mexican soldiery, pointing out that every effort was made to control the inflamed civil population of several towns who offered them bodily harm.

They were stoned, they said, at Villa Ahumada when they were put on the train.

They were confined in individual cells in the Chihuahua penitentiary.

Back to Freedom

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Andreas Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso, telephoned Bell, who was waiting in El Paso, that the Mexican officials were ready to transfer their charges. Bell and his aides proceeded to the international bridge at about the same time that the captives were marched out of the commandacio.

As the Americans and their guard stepped on the Mexican end of the bridge Bell and his staff advanced toward them from the American side. The prisoners were then sent forward, one by one, and their names were checked off by the American officers.

When the last name had been checked, Bell signed a receipt for the troopers and they were taken to the United States immigration station and were bathed in vinegar, given clean new suits of overalls, loaded in automobiles and taken through lines of cheering citizens, through the center of the city to Fort Bliss.

NO HALF-WAY COMPLIANCE

De Facto Government Must Fully Yield to American Demands

Washington, June 30.—The Washington government still awaits full compliance with demands by the de facto authorities of Mexico.

Release by General Carranza's order of the American prisoners taken at Carrizal has averted the probability of immediate retaliatory steps. It may also have helped to pave the way towards an attempt at peaceful settlement of the whole border situation.

High officials made it very clear, however, that the vital point at issue—the future attitude of Mexican forces toward American troops in northern Mexico, engaged in guarding the border and pursuing bandits who raided American territory—remains to be settled.

The state department has no advices as to when a diplomatic reply to its demands may be expected. The Carranza government has adopted the unusual course of complying in fact with an urgent demand from a foreign government before it even acknowledged receipt of the note or made any statement of what it proposed to do.

Pending a satisfactory answer to its second and more far-reaching requirement, the United States continues to hurry troops to the border and to take every step necessary in preparation for the carrying out of its purpose by force of arms.

EQUIPMENT PLENTIFUL

There Will Be No Strain on the Quartermaster's Department

Washington, June 29.—War department officials believe they have perfected arrangements by which ample supplies of food, equipage and clothing will be provided for all troops called into the federal service, no matter how great the number may be. Secretary Baker made public the following statement from the quartermaster general:

"The quartermaster corps has, up to the present time, met all the calls made upon it for supplies in the way of clothing and equipage and with the arrangement which we now have for purchasing, in order to replenish stock, it is not believed there will be any difficulty, no matter how many troops are called.

"As far as food supplies are concerned, these have been abundant in quantity and of excellent quality, and arrangements are such that the same will continue when the large increase of troops in Texas is made, the matter being entirely handled by the department quartermaster."

HARD ON OUR BOYS

Heat Along Border Is Intense During the Summer Months

El Paso, Tex., June 29.—Militiamen from northern and eastern states will find the weather along the border almost intolerable at first, unaccustomed as they will be to the terrific heat.

The Brownsville district is near the sea level and very hot. Leaving the gulf country, the Mexican border rises gradually from sea level to 3700 feet altitude at El Paso. Farther westward the heat becomes more intense.

A fairly accurate average of temperature along the border in June, July and August is 95 degrees. In low latitudes the combination of heat and humidity saps the energy.

Lioness Attacks Trainer

Pittsfield, Mass., June 30.—Charles Schwartz, an animal trainer, was attacked and badly injured by a lioness he was putting through an act in a cage here and was only saved from being mangled in the animal's jaws by a heavy puttee lined with iron, red hot iron bars and blank cartridges fired from revolvers by other trainers.

Jones Out on $10,000 Bail

Boston, June 29.—Harry A. Jones, who was indicted by the United State grand jury Monday, charged with embezzling $51,820 from the Stoneham National bank, of which he was assistant cashier, was released on $10,000 bail after he had pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

SHARP REPLY SENT AUSTRIA

Accused of Deliberately Insulting American Flag

PROMPT APOLOGY DEMANDED

Attack on Tanker Petrolite Calls For Punishment of Submarine Commander and Indemnity—Intimation That Facts In Case Have Been Misstated by Austrian Authorities

Washington, June 29.—The American rejoinder to Austria regarding the Austrian submarine attack on the American steamer Petrolite, made public by the state department, describes the act as "a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens," and requests a prompt apology, punishment of the submarine commander and payment of indemnity.

In vigorous language the communication makes it clear that the United States government believes the facts of the case are entirely different from what the Austrian submarine commander reported them to be and that amends are expected.

The note intimates that in the Austrian note the facts of the case are grossly misstated, practically every statement being flatly contradicted by the sworn testimony of the captain and crew of the Petrolite.

The Austrian claim that the Petrolite's captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander, the claims that warning shots were fired across the Petrolite's bow before she was shelled, and that her appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking her for a cruiser, are all contradicted.

The conduct of the submarine commander is declared to have shown lack of judgment, self-control, or wilful intent amounting to utter disregard of the rights of a neutral.

The attack on the Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, occurred in the Mediterranean on Dec. 5. A protest sent soon afterward on preliminary reports from the tanker's captain and crew brought the Austrian communication to which the new American note replied.

RUSSIA'S GREAT DRIVE

More Than Ten Thousand Teutons Reported Captured In One Day

London, June 30.—The Russian drive increased in momentum Wednesday, and in the course of the day's operations 221 officers and 10,285 men were captured.

This number has not been excelled since the early days of the drive, when the Austrians seemed almost paralyzed and helpless before the sudden and overpowering attack of the Russian legions. This makes a total of 205,000 prisoners claimed by the Russians since the drive began on June 4.

These latest Russian successes have been achieved in Volhynia and Galicia, where German troops are fiercely fighting to stem the tide of the Russian advance.

On the Verdun front the Germans have failed in all their attacks during the past twenty-four hours, and it looks as if their offensive there had come to a standstill for the time being.

On the Italian front the Austrians are being rapidly driven back over the territory they captured during their recent drive, and now gains for the Italians are being daily recorded.

WILSON IN FIGHTING MOOD

"America First" Means Action Above All Selfish Interests

Philadelphia, June 30.—President Wilson, describing himself as "in a fighting mood," furnished to a large crowd in Independence square his conception of some of the cardinal American ideals.

He declared that America, in dealing with other nations, must "vindicate at whatever cost its principles of liberty, justice and humanity," that "America first" must be translated into action exalting it above all selfish interests, and that the nation's policy and development must be guided by the whole people and not by any group.

The crowd liked particularly the president's declaration that American principles must be vindicated in the country's foreign relations, which apparently was interpreted as referring to the Mexican situation. At no time, however, did Wilson mention Mexico or any foreign nation directly.

Aviator Killed by Fall

Oshkosh, Wis., June 27.—C. F. Niles, an aviator, died of injuries sustained when his aeroplane fell 200 feet here while he was looping the loop.

Expelled From New York Exchange

New York, June 30.—Rush G. Estee has been expelled from the New York stock exchange after trial by the governing committee.

Willcox For Chairman

New York, June 28.—William R. Willcox of New York was named chairman of the Republican national committee.

Hetty Green Reported Better

New York, June 27.—The condition of Mrs. Hetty Green was described at her home as "very favorable." Denial was made that she was suffering from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

ROOSEVELT'S WORD TO PROGRESSIVES

Asks Them to Follow Him In Support of Hughes

New York, June 27.—Theodore Roosevelt's letter to the Progressive national committee, pledging support to Charles E. Hughes, the Republican presidential nominee, was made public here. It is a strong indorsement of Hughes and a promise to devote every energy in behalf of the election of the former justice.

Roosevelt says that in his judgment the nomination of Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the Progressive national committee, issued last January, and in his own personal statements. Under existing conditions, the nomination of a third ticket would, he says, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Wilson.

"It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson," says the colonel. "I shall, therefore, strongly support Mr. Hughes. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that I cannot accept the nomination on a third ticket.

"I earnestly bespeak from my fellow-Progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes."

Roosevelt's Advice Accepted

Chicago, June 27.—The Progressive national committee last night voted to indorse Charles E. Hughes for president. The vote was 32 to 6, with nine declining to vote on the ground that the committee was exceeding its powers in taking such action.

SENTENCED TO HANG

British Jury Finds Casement Guilty of High Treason

London, June 30.—Sir Roger Casement was found guilty of high treason. The ending of the historic trial came shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the jury, which had been out less than an hour, brought in its verdict against the Irish knight.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT

He stood erect and smiling when Lord Chief Justice Reading, as Casement finished his address, pronounced the sentence that he should "hang by the neck until dead."

There was utter silence as the prisoner stepped down from the dock and left the courtroom in custody of guards.

There is some speculation as to whether Casement will be permitted to avail himself of the privilege accorded members of the peerage to be hanged with a silken rope.

Liebknecht Sent to Prison

Berlin, June 29.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, was sentenced to thirty months' penal servitude and dismissed from the army for attempted high treason, gross insubordination and resistance to the authorities.

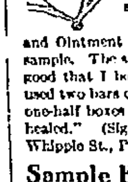
Pillory For Wife Beaters

Kansas City, June 29.—The pillory, slightly changed but the same in effect, is to be resurrected from the old Puritan days and set up again in Kansas City, Kan. Wife beaters will find themselves its victims.

CHAPPED HANDS AN AWFUL SIGHT

Sore, Red and Rough. Continually Cracking Open. Could Not Put Them In Water At All.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT



"I was troubled with chapped hands which first started from exposure to the air. My hands were sore and red and rough and were continually cracking open and bleeding. They were so sore I could not put them in water at all nor even sweep the floor. They were swollen and an awful sight and I didn't want anyone to see them.

"I noticed Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I sent for a sample. The sample seemed to do so much good that I bought more, and after I had used two bars of Cuticura Soap and one and one-half boxes of Ointment my hands were healed." (Signed) Miss Mae Mattis, 32 Whipple St., Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 1, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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In the interest of good service your telephone instrument should be carefully handled. An instrument that has been set down roughly, allowed to drop on the floor, or has the receiver placed on the hook with too much force, may have its efficiency impaired in such a way that unsatisfactory service results.

Desk-stand telephones and receiver cords should be kept free from wet umbrellas, sponges or damp locations. Do not place glasses of water or inkwells on Private Branch Exchange switchboards where they would be liable to tip over. Serious damage will result if the liquid finds its way to the intricate wiring.

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Fishermen!

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The ice usually goes out early in May.
Be on hand for the first exciting sport this spring in

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With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch.
When this is done you can devote all your attention to the food.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

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He—Yes, I once thought of going on the stage, but friends dissuaded me."
She—Friends of the stage, I presume.
—Boston Transcript.

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SITUATION WANTED by gardener. (Private place.) First class recommendations. Five years in Rhode Island. Age 31, married, one child. Abstainer. Twenty years extensive experience. Fruit and flowers, hardy and underglass. Vegetables etc.

Address A. W., Box 33, Peace Dale, R. I.

Europe's Battle Front Lessons

XII.—Better Keep Invader at Sea Than Fight In Trenches

To Keep Thousands of Americans From Being Killed on Land Our Great Need Is to Have Enough Ships to Cope With Any Enemy.

This Is Greatest of All Lessons Taught by Great Conflict, Says Frederick Palmer In Concluding His Series—Dreadnaughts Rule.

By FREDERICK PALMER, who has been only official representative of the entire American press with the allies.

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WE began this series and we close it with an article on the naval lessons of the European war for us. Our first thought in preparedness and our last should be the navy. An efficient army at best can only stop an invader after he is ashore. An adequate navy will never allow him to land.

Without naval protection no force of ours or of any enemy can move over the seas. With no naval gun to escort them transports are eggshells to the torpedo and the easy booty of the guns of a fast light cruiser.

Every square yard of our soil and every lock of the Panama canal is safe while our fleet holds the seas that guard our coast. But a beaten navy means that the drawbridges of the Atlantic and Pacific are down and the road is clear for an enemy to work his sweet will with the Monroe doctrine.

This is the overwhelmingly important lesson. I wish that I could bring it home to the United States as it was brought home to me when I saw the British grand fleet steam out into the North sea, offering the gage of battle to the Germans. It was a spectacle as convincing as addition and subtraction.

The only purpose of a navy is to keep command of the sea. This command means freedom for the commerce under its flag. Commerce moves on the surface of the sea. We don't take a submarine when we go to Europe or send our wheat to Europe on a submarine. When gunfire has swept the seas clear of any enemy's ships that ply on the surface there is nothing left for an enemy but underwater cruising. All he may show above the surface is a periscope, and that not for long, for speedy destroyers watch for him.

Rule the Sea on Its Surface.

The British have twice as many submarines as the Germans, and German officers, who are not given to misjudging their enemy, do not regard them as inefficient. Yet we hear little of the exploits of British submarines.

The work of the British navy is done on the surface of the sea because it commands the sea. If we command the sea in time of war our submarines will be in the same situation as the British—they will lack targets. For east and west, north and south, the seas are clean of German ships which sail on the surface.

England gets her food supplies from the United States and Canada and sends her factory products to her foreign markets the same as usual, while Germany is in siege—a sea siege. Nothing can enter into her portals, nothing come out, except past the British vessels on guard. Mysterious that British grand fleet, waiting in its unmentioned harbor! No daily bulletins of battle come from it as from the trenches on the continent. Its [illegible] is in its silence. But every German soldier, every German man, woman and child feels its power. [illegible]

Germany Secure Sea Power.

[illegible] harbor does not mean that it has ceased to be a factor in the war. It has only to lift the nets and open the mine fields and sail out when it chooses. Intact, ready, it becomes a counter in any bargain for peace. The smaller the world becomes, the closer the continents are drawn together by traffic over the seas, the more important sea power becomes. For us it must protect the Monroe doctrine, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines if we choose to retain them.

Why doesn't the British fleet go after the German fleet? Because the British fleet cannot reach it. The British fleet has accomplished its main purpose while it keeps command of the sea.

Why does not the German fleet come out? For the same reason that the American fleet would not go out if we were at war with a power having a superior navy to ours.

Nothing is so scientific and complicated as a modern man-of-war. It is a steel box holding the latest machinery of every type. Everything is done by scientific calculation. The scientific system of firing is such that you must allow for no human error of highly trained gun pointers, but only for the faults of material or variation in the strength of the powder which sends the shell on its long journey and variations of atmospheric pressure through which the shell passes. When a twelve or fifteen inch shell can be put through a target at 18,000 yards you have reached the limit of efficiency unless you can make a gun and powder which will carry farther. It is the business of every navy to be sure that the other fellow is not first with a gun that does.

Big Guns Decide Mastery of Sea.

With the same amount of training a citizen or subject of any one of the progressive nations is about as good as another in war. The Germans know this. They are familiar with the records of British target practice. Comparing these with their own, they have the cold fact of relative merit which brushes away all sentimental considerations in their practical minds. Thus for the German fleet to undertake battle means that they will have, say, 200 guns of great caliber against 400 for the British.

And these great guns decide the mastery of the sea—those giants in their armored turrets on the surface of the sea. The destroyers which play around them like cavalry outriders on the watch for submarines, the light cruisers on blockade and patrol duty, the scouts, the hydroplanes, the trawlers sweeping for mines and the mine laying ships—all are but the attendants on the great fighting ships whose guns machinery and how to teach the enlisted men to handle it.

You may make your infantry in six months, but no one thinks that you can make a turret crew of a battleship in six months. The bluejackets whom you see occasionally about the streets of coast towns on leave, though they seem care free and easy going sons of the sea, must be as expert in their departments on board a man-of-war as watchmakers or the layers or plumbers at their trades.

The greatest battleships have at most only twelve twelve inch guns or ten fourteen or eight fifteen. A monster dreadnaught costs more than $10,000,000 to build. We turn out only two a year. We have in all only eight actually in commission. Upon their guns depends the fate of the nation in naval battle. Any absence of skill, any loss of self command on the part of any one member of a gun crew when shells are beating the armor of the ship also may decide the action.

Dreadnaughts must not only have the most expert service, but there must be enough of these experts. We must not run out of these skilled mechanics in time of war. Ships without men are as helpless as men without ships. We have not even enough men in active service to do the navy's work. We have to lay ships up for the want of men to man them.

Not Enough Officers on Our Ships.

And what of officers? The men come and go, but the commissioned officers make the navy a permanent profession no less than a lawyer makes the law or an engineer engineering or a physician the practice of medicine. No profession is more exacting in the knowledge required or in the study necessary to keep up to date. They begin at their profession young, the very day as boys they enter Annapolis; they keep hard at it. Naval officers can no more be improvised on short notice in time of war than surgeons or lawyers.

As the British navy has a long term enlistment and we have a short, there is the more reason why we should have ample officers. We need them to train the recruits. Where our dreadnaught the Delaware has thirty-five [illegible], a ship of the same class, the [illegible] of the British navy, has [illegible], and the Heligoland of the German navy has fifty-four.

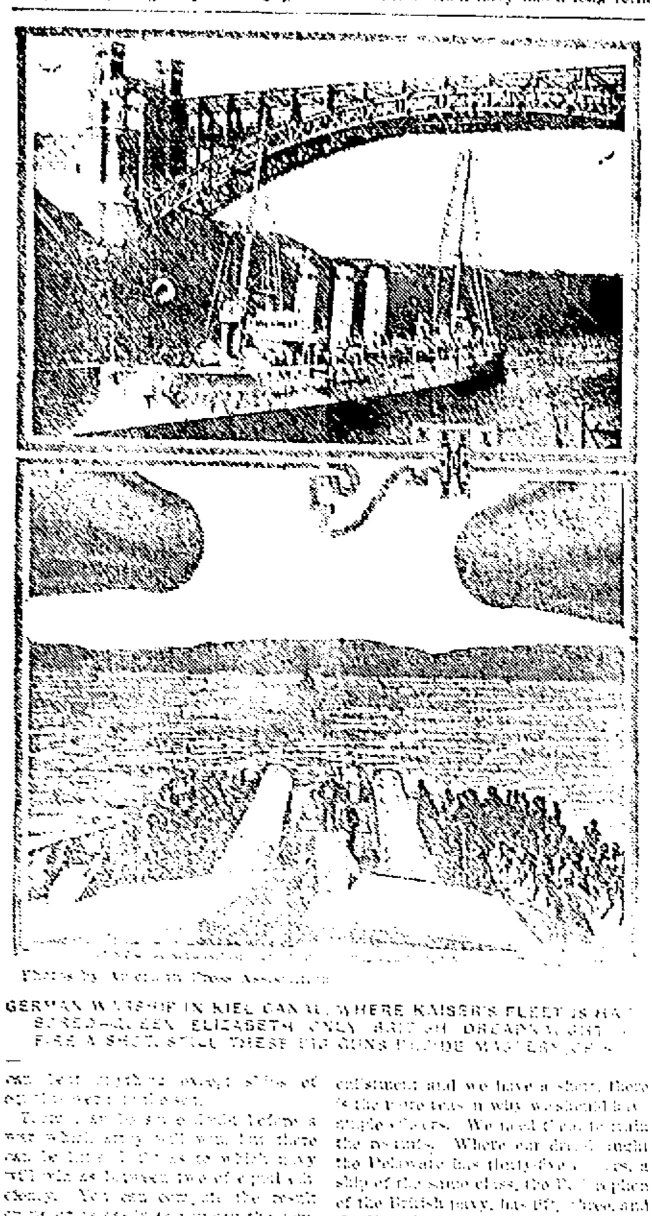

Photo by American Press Association.

GERMAN WARSHIP IN KIEL CANAL, WHERE KAISER'S FLEET IS HARBORED—QUEEN ELIZABETH ONLY BRITISH DREADNAUGHT TO FIRE A SHOT, STILL THESE BIG GUNS DECIDE MASTERY OF SEA.

can [illegible] except [illegible] of equal [illegible].

[illegible] war which army will win, but there can be little doubt as to which navy will win as between two of equal [illegible]. You can compute the result on paper as easily as you can the comparative results of two banking institutions that have to weather a financial storm.

Our Target Practice Too Sparing.

In material our battleships are as good if not better than any in the world. We have held to the importance of gun power, but when it comes to battle practice we have not had enough under modern conditions with full charges, because somebody thinks full charges are too expensive.

Our fleet should not spare ammunition. The little extra that it costs to have proper practice is small beside the cost of a dreadnaught and the pay of its officers and crew. Both the German and British navies are always at the business of preparing for battle—maneuvering and training—which is the only reason for their existence. Again and again this lesson must be repeated. Give our navy the same opportunity as the British and German to be efficient.

And what about "the man behind the gun?" We talked a lot about him during the Spanish war. He is the human factor which must make all the material, from electric training gear and powder hoists, from range finding to gunfire, work smoothly. Without him a battleship is like an empty factory. It takes months after a battleship is in commission to bring her up to the standard of others in the fleet. The men in charge of the work are graduates of Annapolis, highly trained, scientific experts. They are expected to know how to handle the

When war begins we shall want to put into commission immediately every naval vessel which we have in reserve. Where are we to find the men? Britain and Germany had them ready. We have not. Where are we to find the officers to take charge not only of the regular naval vessels in reserve, but all the auxiliaries which would be called into service, whether trawlers or improvised mine layers? All this work is highly technical. It will require experts for efficient results.

Along that western front where vast armies are engaged thousands of men have been killed and wounded. The daily toll of death both on the German and the allied side is staggering. A great belt of France from the British channel to Switzerland is in ruins as the price of the defense of France by land. But no British dreadnaught except the Queen Elizabeth has fired a shot. All the naval fighting has been done by the battle cruisers and smaller craft. No one has been wounded on a dreadnaught. By the fact of demonstrated superior numbers and power the British fleet has held the enemy behind Heligoland. In England there is no belt of ruins.

Our situation is like England's in that we have the sea between us and any enemy. There you have the greatest of all the lessons of European war for our country. It is better to stop the invader from landing than to have a bloody line of trenches from Vermont to South Carolina.

Reform.

A small tailor shop on the Bowery burned out, and the tailor moved to the next block. The morning after the fire the following sign appeared in the window of the wrecked store:

"Will be open for business at 2 —— street next week and will be your honest friend when alterations are completed."—New York Post.

London's "Penny Situps."

Some of the cheap lodging houses in London are called "penny situps." They provide mere benches, with wooden backs. Each lodger places his arms on the back of the bench before him and then, resting his head on his arms, tries to sleep.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Neglected.

Smitty (taking his watch from under his pillow)—Quarter to 8 and no one has come to wake me yet. I shall certainly be late for class if they don't come soon.—Lehigh Burr.

His Testimonial.

Ananias—Is the Junction House a good hotel? Job—Why, I wouldn't even lodge a complaint there.—Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of $100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railways be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or

2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of $100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, *Chairman*

P. R. ALBRIGHT, *Gen'l Manager*, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Manager*, Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, *Gen'l Manager*, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
E. H. COAPMAN, *Vice-President*, Southern Railway.
S. E. COTTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wabash Railway.
P. E. CROWLEY, *Asst. Vice-President*, New York Central Railroad.
G. H. EMERSON, *Gen'l Manager*, Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, *Gen'l Manager*, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
E. W. GRICE, *Gen'l Supt. Transp.*, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. S. GREIG, *Asst. to Receivers*, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, *Gen'l Manager*, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.
N. D. MAHER, *Vice-President*, Norfolk & Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, *Gen'l Manager*, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHOYER, *Resident Vice-Pres.*, Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, *Vice-Pres.*, Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, *Vice-President*, Erie Railroad.
G. S. WAID, *Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Manager*, Sunset Central Lines.

STORY OF A SEANCE.

In Which the Medium Predicted a Royal Assassination.

Eleanor Calhoun was an American actress who went to London when James Russell Lowell was United States minister. In 1903 she became by marriage the Balkan Princess Lazarovich Hrebelianovich. Recently she wrote a book which bears the title "Pleasures and Palaces."

The book contains the strange story of a spiritualistic seance held by an Englishwoman, which was attended by W. T. Stead, who afterward went down on the Titanic; the princess and her husband and some others. The prince handed to the medium some sealed envelopes. She selected one, sat for a moment pressing it in her hand, and said, "This is from a person of importance—a king."

Mr. Stead then asked her to describe him. She gave a very good description of King Alexander of Servia, though she could not tell his name or his country. Suddenly she leaped up, her eyes tight shut, her face white, and, speaking as though she were in the midst of a real scene, she described the assassination of the king and queen. Mr. Stead asked what soldiers they were and of what race, and she answered: "I don't know. I never saw such people. Their uniforms resemble the Russians, but they are not Russians." Then she uttered exclamations of horror and said, "Oh, Mr. Stead, let me not go on!"

Mr. Stead, says the writer, urged the seer, and she proceeded to describe the tragedy. This seance was held in March, 1903, and the murders did not occur until the following June.

Rodin and His Models.

It is one of the peculiarities of M. Rodin, the famous sculptor, that he never poses a model. When a model enters his studio he engages her in conversation upon a subject foreign to art and thus encourages her to forget herself. Meanwhile his attention appears to be engrossed elsewhere, but he is watching her keenly. When the model unconsciously assumes a pose or an expression which he believes would be effective he bids her hold that position, while he sets to work. By this method he believes he avoids stilted and studied poses.

Doubly Criminal.

Mr. Grimes (with great indignation)—I've finished with that fellow Skinner, absolutely finished with him. He's a bad one. He has a lying tongue in his head. Mrs. Grimes (sympathetically)—Dear me! And only yesterday his wife told me that he had false teeth.—New York Times.

All skill ought to be exerted for universal good.—Johnson.

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The Shadow of Happiness.

How shall I find a name for that subtle feeling which seized hold upon me this morning, in the twilight of waking? It was a reminiscence, charming indeed, but nameless, vague and featureless, like the figure of a woman seen for an instant by a sick man in the uncertainty of delirium and across the shadows of his darkened room. I had a distinct sense of a form which I had seen somewhere and which had moved and charmed me once and then had fallen back with time into the catacombs of oblivion. But all the rest was confused, place, occasion and the figure itself, for I saw neither the face nor the expression. The whole was like a fluttering veil, under which the enigma—the secret of happiness—might have been hidden. And I was awake enough to be sure it was not a dream.—Henri Frederic Amiel.

Defoe and Savings Banks.

Though [illegible] of Dudwell was the founder of our first savings bank, the first suggestion came from Daniel Defoe. When he found himself compelled to hide from the bailiffs in a small Bristol inn he turned his enforced leisure and financial failure to account by writing the "Essay on Projects." It deals with savings banks, friendly societies, insurance, academies and bankrupts. On all these subjects Defoe offers from his fertile brain suggestions that startle the reader by their modernity. On bankrupts and savings banks Defoe naturally wrote with feeling. During his stay in Bristol he was known as "the Sunday gentleman" owing to his natural unwillingness to take the air except on that day of the week which deprived bailiffs of their sting.—London Chronicle.

Recipe For Troubles.

Would you like a recipe for the little vexations and annoyances of life that keep the mind uneasy and disturbed? Let us give you one. Go out in the silence of some starry night and look up at the stars for a minute or two. Get within their influence for a moment. Take in the spirit of their tranquillity and peace. Think what they are and where they are, and you will soon lose yourself in the infinity of their being. You will begin to feel God has made this world big enough for you and that the little cares that vex you are only intruders that you should despise and scorn. Just try it, and if it does not cure you you are not the man you think you are.—Ohio State Journal.

The Man Cure.

Robert W. Chambers, the novelist, said in an after dinner address in Brooklyn:

"A modern girl, one of these pretty, vote chasing, athletic modern girls who ride astride, swim in men's swimming suits, smoke cigarettes and read Wells and Shaw—a modern girl of this type replied one day at a tea because she could not be an aviator in the army.

"'Oh,' she sighed, blowing a cloud of cigarette smoke from her pretty lips—'oh, if heaven had only made me a man!'

"'Heaven did, my dear,' said a placid matron, 'and you'll find him some day, and then all this new thought nonsense of yours will cease forever!'"

PULP FOR PAPER.

It Is Now Mainly Obtained From Wood and Vegetable Fibers.

Paper derives its name from the fact that it was originally made by the Egyptians from papyrus, a rushlike plant formerly common in Egypt along the Nile. Today paper is largely made from vegetable fibers and cellulose.

When it was found that the fibers of the cotton and flax plants were best adapted for making paper and the uses of paper were few the [illegible] did a flourishing business in buying old rags to keep the paper manufacturers supplied with raw material. The rags were first allowed to rot to remove the substances incrusting the cellulose and were then beaten into a pulp to which water was added. The pulp was then placed in a sieve and drained and subjected to heavy pressure which united the fibers and produced paper. By the modern method the rags are boiled with caustic soda, which separates the cellulose fibers and placed in a machine in which rollers set with knives tear the rags to pieces and mix them with water to make a pulp. This pulp is bleached with chloride of lime and mixed with alum and a kind of soap to give a smooth surface.

The way man's discoveries operate to supply his needs in the progress of civilization is notably illustrated in the production of paper. Under the old method the big supply required today for newspapers and other uses could not have been produced.

The discovery that pulp could be made from the trunks and limbs of trees came to the rescue. It was found that by boiling wood shavings in strong solutions of caustic soda in receptacles that would withstand very high pressure the wood fibers were separated and a very good quality of cellulose for paper manufacture produced. As a result of this discovery paper today is mostly made of wood.—Boston Herald.

A Delayed Execution.

An eighteenth century execution on Kennington common was stopped for a time owing to a strange cause. On Aug. 13, 1763, two days before the date of the execution, a heavy fog came over London, accompanied by thunder and lightning and torrents of rain. These conditions lasted for nearly forty-eight hours, and many people believed that the last day had arrived. When the time fixed for the execution arrived the assembled crowd cried shame on the sheriff for hanging a man when the world was coming to an end. As he persisted in his preparations they burst through the barriers and stopped the proceedings, shouting that the culprit might as well wait a few minutes, when the grand summons would come to all. The sheriff had to obtain the assistance of a force of soldiers before the execution could be carried out.

Resemblance.

"I consider my own health and comfort," remarked the intensely self concerned person. "Public opinion means nothing to me."

"Well," replied Uncle Eben pensively, "dar is enough' jes' about like dat de matter wif my mule."—Washington Star.

Charles M. Cole,

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SOME INTERESTING DEMOCRATS AT ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

Like a Ratification Meeting. Wilson's Renomination Settled on Months Ago—Delegates Glad to Greet Leader Murphy.

THE harmony which the Republicans at Chicago sought for is one thing the Democrats at St. Louis were certain of from the start. The Democratic convention is more of a ratification meeting than anything else. The result at Chicago has been the popular subject at St. Louis. If the Democratic national convention possessed a press agent that loved his art he would be hunting for another job. Tody Hamilton would shake his head over the situation, for there is mighty little publicity meat in sweet amity. National Committeeman Marsh of Iowa put the case.

"What we need," he said, "is a rip snorting, knockdown fight, followed by all around handshaking."

Flags and signs at headquarters tell that St. Louis has a convention. The New York state delegation has done its best in this respect with its large headquarters on the ground floor directly opposite the national committee's headquarters in the Jefferson. The delegation's name is flung across the whole building, yet in spite of it some persons were confused by a sign in quotation marks directly beneath it, "Prominent Democrats." But closer inspection showed that this was not a boast, but an advertisement of a pamphlet on sale near by.

Two doors away is the flamboyant center of Roger Sullivan's vice presidential boom. Nearby is the headquarters of the Kentucky delegation. The Kentuckians housed themselves over a cafe.

Before the Coliseum was fitted up for the convention the presence in one of the streets near by of an efficient looking steam roller was remarked on by many wags.

Murphy Center Figure.

When Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall arrived he was the central figure in the Democratic convention crowd. He arrived from French Lick Springs, Ind., with Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Charley White.

He was surrounded soon after his arrival by a score of newspaper reporters from middle western cities and asked for his opinion of things generally. He did not deviate from his customary silence.

Mr. Murphy was sketched by a dozen newspaper artists and was beseeched to let a flashlight be taken. He said he preferred to let some one else get the publicity.

Mr. Murphy did not spend much time about the hotel lobby. He played golf at French Lick, and he looks much more like an athlete than usual.

Sheriff Smith of New York also was a center of attraction. His reputation had preceded him to the middle west, and many of the Democrats from the west sought him out and introduced themselves to him.

Senator Wagner also was busy meeting persons who said they were eager to shake hands with the new Tammany triumvirate—Messrs. Murphy, Smith and Wagner.

Man Without a Candidate.

Robert Emmet Burke, delegate at large from Illinois, is a man without a candidate. Elected as a delegate on a "no preference" platform, Mr. Burke is in a quandary because it was certain the name of President Wilson is the only one that will be placed before the convention. Mr. Burke declined to say whom he would vote for, but his fellow delegates agree that his vote would never be recorded.

Just in running up to the Jefferson from the Union station one is told two or three times that one is looking at the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the United States. A tentative poll discloses twenty-four breweries. Either of these things might be true of Chicago if Chicago had thought of arranging it. But it takes a long walk to find twenty-four saloons, and that is where the difference begins. Between the Jefferson and the Coliseum there are many old fashioned residences, such as one sees in Richmond, and, though most of them have had shop fronts built into them, they give an air which even the Coliseum's name cannot make reminiscent of Chicago. And while the streets in one direction are numbered in the modern fashion the streets across are named. One of them is Locust street. St. Louis is linsey-woolsey of the old and the new.

Hotels Are Busiest.

The pulse of a convention town must be felt in the hotels. In St. Louis one notices that more persons than usual are about, but they do not look more interesting or more interested than usual. And there is something that suggests that they have caught the southern atmosphere of this southern city. Even before so well appointed a hotel as the Marquette chairs line the sidewalk for lounging guests. At the Planters' House Colonel Carvel might still take his nightly three fingers of bourbon, except on Sunday night. And even before the Jefferson, which has no novelist's description to live up to, guests stand about the stoop talking and eying all.

Old Seville.

Seville, one of the oldest cities of Spain, was a place of importance under Rome and later was the Moorish capital during the eleventh century. It was the country's chief commercial port when the new world was discovered and rose to great prosperity on profits from the Spanish main.

SIDE LIGHTS OF LOUIS CONVENTION

Quaint Residences Near Coliseum—Real Steam Roller Creates Fun—Southern Delegates at the Planters—Bryan a Reporter.

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, is at St. Louis. He attended his first political convention in Chicago, though he had attended many other conventions of other sorts before. He says solemnly that he had attended dentists' conventions, architects' conventions and conventions of traveling men, but there was something about the Chicago convention, he added, that was different from these others.

Bryan Acting as Reporter.

Some people at St. Louis illustrated the tedium they saw in store for them by saying that for the first time since 1896 William Jennings Bryan would not be in a position to get busy at a Democratic convention. But that is a superficial view of a strange circumstance. The sight of Mr. Bryan at a Democratic convention, unable even to speak without a unanimous consent, is a spectacle not to be compared with anything Chicago had to offer.

Mr. Bryan failed to be elected a delegate, and only the joint proxy of a delegate and alternate from his state of Nebraska would entitle him to a seat and voice in the convention. He is at the convention, however, as a reporter, in which capacity he served at the Chicago convention also.

St. Louis has made unusual preparations for the entertainment of her guests, and St. Louis is just the right size for this kind of hospitality—big enough to do it well, small enough to care about doing it. It is even whispered that the prizefight ordinances were to be relaxed a little after the show for the benefit of Tammany's representatives, with their supposed hearty tastes. The story is that some twelve round bouts have been arranged, which Referee Charley White, who is sergeant-at-arms of the convention, should particularly enjoy.

Senator John F. Shafroth of Colorado is an advocate of the adoption of a suffrage plank.

"Equal suffrage is an evolution in democratic government and because of its justice is sure to triumph," declared Mr. Shafroth.

Bill Sapp a Modest Man.

It may be announced absolutely and exclusively that Colonel Bill Sapp, head of the Kansas delegation, positively would not accept the nomination for vice president and has never so much as thought of seeking the presidential nomination, at least not at the 1916 convention. Bill Sapp had started for the Jefferson elevator when he was flagged by a reporter, and he told the reporter so himself.

"But we have been told," Colonel Sapp was informed, "that pressure which you will be unable to withstand will be brought to bear upon you, and therefore the convention will compel you to accept the vice presidency. In view of these facts, will you let us know for publication something about the things that you stand for, Colonel Sapp?"

"I am unalterably against prohibition in any form, state or national, first, last and always!" cried Colonel Sapp, with vehemence. "And you may also say, my friend, that Colonel William F. Sapp of Galena, Kan., national committeeman from the great state of Kansas, a state, my friend, which geographically, metallurgically, agriculturally, intrinsically and as an actuality is the hub of this glorious Union—you may tell the culture and civilization in your state that, second to prohibition, Colonel Sapp of Galena is unutterably opposed to granting suffrage to the fair daughters, the wives, the mothers and the female sweethearts of this our glorious nation."

The chief amusement a delegate indulged in on arriving at St. Louis was inspecting the Coliseum at Washington and Jefferson avenues, a mile from the Hotel Jefferson.

The old Planters hotel, one of the most famous inns in the world, is a center for convention visitors. Many southern delegates, bowing to tradition, are at the Planters and sip their toddies and enjoy the fragrance of mint juleps.

It is generally accepted at St. Louis that the present intention of President Wilson is not to make any campaign trips, although he undoubtedly will make a number of speeches during the summer and autumn. He has accepted invitations to speak in New York on June 30 and St. Louis on July 4 at the dedication of the new headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Probably he will go to Philadelphia on June 29 and to Detroit early in July for meetings of advertising men.

Mr. Wilson probably will receive official notification of his renomination at Shadow Lawn, the estate he has taken for the summer in New Jersey. Although he plans to remain in Washington until congress adjourns, probably he will make a brief visit to Shadow Lawn for the occasion.

Wanted Nothing but Dollars.

Nothing but silver dollars wanted on collection plate, Edwardsville (Ill.) pastor announced for certain Sunday, and 1,155 were rung down on table in front of pulpit.

Exasperating.

"That man irritates me!"

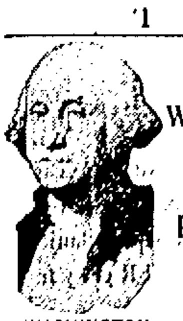
"Why?"

"He knows so much that isn't so, and he can prove all his statements."—Judge.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ELECTING A PRESIDENT

1



WASHINGTON.

George Washington Elected First President In 1789.

THE first presidents were chosen by electors who were chosen by the legislatures of the various states. The person having the majority of these electors was declared president. The person having the next greatest number was declared vice president.

The first election took place on Jan. 7, 1789, in the states that had ratified the constitution. The electors chose the president on Feb. 4, 1789. The vote, counted on April 6, 1789, was:

George Washington, 69; John Adams, 34; Samuel Huntington, 2; John Jay, 9; John Hancock, 4; R. H. Harrison, 6; George Clinton, 3; John Rutledge, 6; John Milton, 2; James Armstrong, 1; Edward Telfair, 1; Benjamin Lincoln, 1. Ten states voted, but there is no record of the popular vote.

In the election of 1792 Washington received 132 votes and Adams 77.

(Watch for the election of Adams in 1796 in our next issue.)

Diving Birds.

Water birds which are ordinarily able to float high on the water can also sink at will by expelling the air which is inclosed within the film of feathers surrounding their bodies, thus making them heavier than water. This mechanical trick on the part of diving birds is probably familiar to all who have watched the kingfisher at close quarters and have noted the sudden contraction in the bird's apparent size as it takes the plunge. This is much more easily observed in the case of the starling, which sometimes imitates the kingfisher by plunging into water for food. The shrinkage of the bird in apparent size is very apparent when, after hovering above the surface, it turns downward to dive.

Not the Metric System.

Little Lucile, aged five, was talking to a gentleman. When she became impudent her mother took her out of the room to punish her. She could find nothing but the yardstick, so she whipped her with that. A little later Lucile came back in the room, and the gentleman asked her what her mother had done to her. She said, "Mamma just measured me all over." —Christian Herald.

A Busy Station.

The San Francisco ferry station is the busiest terminal in the United States, nearly 12,000,000 persons passing through the depot yearly. The only depot in the world from which more persons arrive and depart annually is the Union railroad station, in Paris.—Argonaut.

Excused.

Two ladies, each with her child, visited the Chicago Art museum. As they passed the "Winged Victory" the little boy exclaimed: "Huh! She ain't got no head." "Sh!" the horrified little girl replied. "That's art—she don't need none!"—Harper's Magazine.

An Inference.

"I have lost my best friend," sighed the poet.

"Cheer up. I will loan you my riming dictionary."

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Gas In the Stomach.

The belching of gas is a condition caused by indigestion. Sometimes indigestion occurs from hurriedly swallowing the food without having taken time to masticate it. Food carried to the stomach in chunks invariably acts as an irritant. It sours and ferments, and there may be painful sensations in the stomach. Gas forms, and until it is expelled by belching there will be increasing pressure and pain in the stomach. The cure is, first of all, prevention. This means chew and chew the food until it is well ground up before swallowing it. Persons who spend a long time eating their food seldom suffer from stomach affections.

The symptoms are distressing at the time and must be relieved. Common bicarbonate of sodium, a teaspoonful in a tumbler of hot water, sipped while hot, will relieve the immediate symptoms. If the condition is habitual an effervescing laxative medicine and a plain saline will be curative.

Ambiguous.

"Alice, if I told you that I loved you dearly, that there was no other girl in all the world for me, would you promise to be mine?"

"Would you mind telling me first whether that is a proposal or a hypothetical question?"—Florida Times-Union.

How Could He?

Aunt—You will never learn how to manage your money, Karl. Nephew—Can you wonder at it, auntie? My acquaintance with it is always so short. —Fliegende Blatter.

MOURNING DOVE

(Zenaidura macroura)

Length, twelve inches. The dark spot on the side of the neck distinguishes this bird from all other native doves and pigeons except the white-winged dove. The latter has the upper third of wing white.

Range: Breeds throughout the United States and in Mexico, Guatemala, and southern Canada; winters from the central United States to Panama.

Habits and economic status: The food of the mourning dove is practically all vegetable matter (over 99 per cent), principally seeds of plants, including grain. Wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley, and buckwheat were found in 160 out of 237 stomachs, and constituted 32 per cent of the food. Three-fourths of this was waste grain picked up after harvest. The principal and almost constant diet is weed seeds, which are eaten throughout the year and constitute 64 per cent of the entire food. In one stomach were found 7,500 seeds of yellow wood sorrel, in another 6,400 seeds of barn grass or foxtail, and in a third 2,600 seeds of slender paspalum, 4,820 of orange hawk-weed, 950 of hoary vervain, 120 of Carolina cranesbill, 50 of yellow wood sorrel, 620 of panic grass, and 40 of various other weeds. None of these is useful, and most of them are troublesome weeds. The dove does not eat insects or other animal food. It should be protected in every possible way.

HORNED LARK

(Otocoris alpestris)

Length, about seven and three-fourths inches. The black mark across the breast and the small, pointed tufts of dark feathers above and behind the eyes distinguish the bird.

Range: Breeds throughout the United States (except the South Atlantic and Gulf states) and Canada; winters in all the United States except Florida.

Habits and economic status: Horned larks frequent the open country, especially the plains and deserts. They associate in large flocks, are hardy, apparently delighting in exposed situations in winter, and often nest before snow disappears. The flight is irregular and hesitating, but in the breeding season the males ascend high in air, singing as they go, and pitch to the ground in one thrilling dive. The preference of horned larks is for vegetable food, and about one-sixth of this is grain, chiefly waste. Some sprouting grain is pulled, but drilled grain is safe from injury. California horned larks take much more grain than the eastern birds, specializing on oats, but this is accounted for by the fact that oats grow wild over much of the state. Weed seeds are the largest single element of food. The insect food, about 20 per cent of the whole, includes such pests as May beetles and their larvae (white grubs), leaf beetles, clover-leaf and clover-root weevils, the potato stalk borer, nut weevils, billbugs, and the chinch bug. Grasshoppers are a favorite food, and cutworms are freely eaten. The horned larks, on the whole, may be considered useful birds.

PLATES

Snails Very Nutritious.

"All snails are edible and nutritious," says Canon Hersley in a book on British land and fresh water molluscs. He goes on to say that even the common or garden snail, though insipid, is as nourishing as calf's foot jelly.

There is a large white shelled snail called Helix pomatia that is commonly eaten by connoisseurs in the south of England, while all over France, Italy and Spain several species are used as food. In France are many small farms which yield a good profit to their owners. In the French and Italian quarters of New York snails may be bought either alive or cooked, and at most of the French restaurants they are served, "escargots farcis" being the most usual form of dish.

Snails are easy to raise in large quantities. They need lime for making their shells, but they do not have to be fed, as they can find their own food, which is exclusively the leaves of many plants. They are most delicious when properly prepared and cooked, and, as Canon Hersley says, as nourishing as calf's foot jelly.

Fulton and the Clermont.

The first trip of Robert Fulton up the Hudson river in the Clermont was thus described in the American Citizen of Aug. 17, 1807:

"Mr. Fulton's Ingenious Steam Boat, invented with a View to the Navigation of The Mississippi from New Orleans upwards, Sails today from the North River, near the State Prison, to Albany. The Velocity of The Steam Boat is Calculated at four miles an hour. It is said that it will make a progress of two against The Current of The Mississippi, and if so it will certainly be a very valuable acquisition to the Commerce of the Western States."

According to Edward Hagaman Hall's history, the Clermont made the trip to Albany in thirty-two hours. The state prison referred to stood on the block in New York now bounded by Washington, West Tenth, West and Charles streets, in old Greenwich village.

Mexico's Tiny Church.

Mexico, for a country that is so poor, boasts some wonderful big and fine churches, and it also has what is claimed to be the smallest church in the world.

It is situated at Penon, near the City of Mexico, and is a rude affair, yet it serves all purposes, as the local population is small. It has a "seating capacity" of about ten, though there are in fact no seats. The place is a favorite one for wedding ceremonies, though the altar is so small that only the couple to be married can stand in front of it.

The average person has to stoop in entering the door, but that encourages humility and is a good thing. The little edifice is crowned with two miniature towers with a bell in each, and these bells are rung as ceremoniously as those of the famous cathedral in the capital city.—Pathfinder.

Ice Mine Freezes Only In Summer.

At Coudersport, Pa., is the strangest mine in the world. It is an ice mine, which freezes in summer and thaws in winter. Charles Arthur Vandermeulen says in the Scientific American that it is a pit forty feet deep and from ten to twelve feet in diameter, up which pours a peculiar cold mist which comes from openings found all the way from the top to the bottom.

"As soon as warm weather arrives frost appears on the walls of the shaft and soon tiny icicles form rapidly, until in the warmest weather huge icicles, often two feet thick, reach from the top to the bottom of the mine."

Geologists can offer no explanation. The owner built a shed over the mine, but had to tear it down because as soon as the sun's rays were cut off the ice melted. Its normal thaw sets in in October.

Orange Peel Oil Is Explosive.

Everybody knows the flavor of an orange peel, but not everybody knows what causes that flavor. It is due to the oil contained in little cells in the rind. If the peel is bent so as to strain those oil laden cells the oil bursts out often as a visible spray and usually perceptible to our sense of smell and often as a greasy film on the fingers.

The peel may be so bent as to rupture a large number of these cells at one time and to fill the air with an oily mist. If at the moment of bending a lighted match is applied by an assistant a decided explosion will follow. This experiment is most successfully performed in a darkened room or in a room wholly dark except for the light from the match.—Popular Science Monthly.

Model Man.

"I once knew an eccentric man," stated old Festus Pester, "who when he had got the desired number on the telephone did not demand fiercely, 'Whizz zis?' Instead he invariably said civilly, 'This is John J. Poppendick wishing to speak to Mr. Buckover.' His funeral was the largest ever held in the neighborhood where he had resided, and the rent strong men broke down and wept like children, being convinced that they would never again see his like."—Judge.

Used to It.

"I am thinking of buying a couple more lots next to the one my house is on."

"Seems to me you've got a pretty big plot as it is."

"I know, but the mortgage is nearly paid off and I've got to have something to worry about."—Exchange.

One Better.

She—Oh, dear, do you know Jasmine got the cutest little table for her birthday? All you have to do is press a lever and it changes into a desk. He—That's nothing. All I had to do was to press the steering wheel on my auto and it turned into a telephone post.—Cornell Widow.

The Closed Circle.

Young Girl—Yes! I feel an intense longing to do something for others.

Friend—Just whom do you mean by others?

"Well, I suppose I mean almost anybody outside of my immediate family."—Life.

Knew What Was Coming.

"Pa, what is a chronic kicker?"

"If you answer that boy's question do it without making any reference to me," put in mother.—Detroit Free Press.

Burning Gold.

The Chinese custom of burning small pieces of gold leaf on various anniversaries sacrifices several million dollars' worth of the metal annually.

One ton of whale blubber will yield 200 gallons of oil.

Courage.

Louise—Don't you get awfully hungry when you have no cook? Julia—Horribly! Sometimes I'm almost willing to eat what I cook myself.—Life.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

NOTES.

Reminiscences of Newport by Dr. Henry E. Turner, February, 1891. Manuscript in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T. continued.

Another individual, presumably of the same class as Caesar, was Amyntas (Taylor?), a very black and very old man who was a perennial habitue, of a certain place at the corner of Ferry Wharf and Thames Street, where he had dealt out samp, manufactured by himself, to several generations of Newport people, to whom his figure was as familiar and indispensible as the fountain at the foot of the Mall, or as the Parade itself. Amyntas had a residence in the Dixon house (originally Taylor house,) at the present corner of Dixon Street and Bellevue Avenue which is now the Brown Estate. Then, Dixon Street was a court, beginning at Spring Street and ending at the point where the Avenue crosses it. In or about 1838 the Dixon house, which was formerly the mansion of Anthony Dixon, whose wife was a daughter of Robert Taylor, was accidentally burned, and Amyntas was deprived of his home which had been provided for him under the obligation, enjoined on the owners of slaves on their manumission by law. How Amyntas was provided for afterwards I do not remember but I think he did not survive his deprivation long.

I may say here that, until 1836 or 1837, the Avenue extended no further than where the Ocean house now stands, that spot being occupied by a one-story gambrel roofed cottage of no pretentions whatever, not more than a dozen buildings at that time existing between that point and the Jewish Cemetery which then constituted the entire length of the Avenue from Bowery Street to Dixon Lane. No access was had to the Neck, except through private ways and multitudinous gates. Not long after the conflagration of the Dixon House, the Avenue was opened South of what was Dixon Lane to the Cleaveland, now Vanderbilt Estate, and West from there to Bailey's, then Coggeshall's, Beach.

Immediately South of what was Dixon Lane, in old times, and I should think precisely at the point where the Avenue crosses it; was one of those small redoubts in a good state of preservation which constituted a part of the British line of defences in 1778, at the time of the American expedition under General John Sullivan, in expected co-operation with the French contingent under the Count d'Estaing. This was preserved until the opening of the Avenue, and if it was not on that precise spot, it must have been on the Parker Estate, adjoining. Another familiar figure, in my boyhood, probably of the same class, was Newport Easton who used to peddle milk for Mr. John Easton out of an old chaise; wagons then being little used. Besides those I have named, several other ancient colored men were well known, who represented, judging from their surnames, the genteel families of an earlier age, as Lango Tew, Hannibal Collins, Tunbridge Stevens, Frank Chalonar, Paul Overing, &c.

There were also several colored women whose surnames indicated their relationship or that of their forbears with the former magnates of the town, and who may have been slaves themselves, as was supposed. For example, Violet Flagg and Ritta Ellery,—they all claimed to be more than one hundred years old, and their appearance did not contradict their assertion.

The next building below the Stevens homestead on Thames Street, going south, where I allowed myself to be diverted from my direct track, was the property of Mrs. Rebecca Vose, or, as she was better known, Becky Swartz, who was one of the boarding housekeepers on Bannister's wharf, then a sort of emporium for sailor boarding houses. The north part of Mrs. Vose's building, as I first knew it, had a sign over the shop or office door to indicate its occupation by Michael Eddy, Jun., (son of old Elder), copyist. Afterwards it was occupied by a Mrs. Gatewood, a widow, with a daughter, who afterwards married in Providence, and a son Henry, who helped his mother in a little shop where they dispensed candy and cookies, and such other small wares as then were associated with that style of trade. Henry was a peculiar person, who will be better understood by the soubriquet the boys gave him, than by a description such as I might give. He was always called Deacon Gatewood. He and his mother disappeared many years ago and I think went to Providence. The south half of the house and the shop were occupied for a great many years by one of the veterans of my profession, Dr. Cyrus Johnson, who, in my first knowledge, seemed to be an old fixture, being then a widower with two sons and a daughter, and he remained in the same spot and died there many years later. Dr. Johnson's daughter was the last wife of our friend and fellow townsman, James Horswell, Esq.

The next house in which is now Lawton's market was the residence of Mr. John Barber and his wife. Mr. Barber was the artist who made clothes for a large number of the older and more staid of the permanent residents of Newport, whose ideas of dress were not progressive, as were those of younger people, old people, as a rule, being dressed according to the more primitive habits of earlier times. They believed that no modern tailor (of whom there were plenty, as the Goulds, the Swans, the Browns and the Horswells), could make any garments to compete with Mr. Barber, and their confidence in him was undoubtedly warranted, so far as his judgment in the quality of goods and the faithfulness and nicety of his workmanship were concerned. But his styles were quaint.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

8612. KEALS—Who were the ancestors of William Keals, who married Alice Easton of James and Alice, Newport, R. I., June 27, 1705.—P. M.

8613. MAN—Who were the parents of Mary Man, of Providence, R. I., who married John Lapham, April 6, 1673.—P. M.

8614. PARTRIDGE—Would like parentage of Nathaniel Partridge, who was baptized in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., July 14, 1745.—W. P.

8615. PADDOCK—Would like information concerning Judah Paddock, son of Zachariah2 (Robert1), Judah, son of above Judah, born March 27, 1709, died May 29, 1748, at Acushnet. He married Bethia Gray, but I have no record of this fact. Would be glad for any data concerning these people.—D. B. T.

8616. INMAN—Would like the marriage record of one Stephen Inman to Mary ——. They must have been married about 1740-1745, in either Glocester, Cumberland or vicinity. They lived in these two towns where they had three children, Joseph, Stephen and Deborah. The father, Stephen Inman, died in Cumberland, May 19, 1760, and his widow, Mary (——) Inman, married (presumably in Cumberland), Mch. 4, 1752, Joseph Streeter, born in Wrentham, Mass., son of Joseph (3) and Elizabeth (Titus) Streeter. Mary —— must have been born about 1720-1725, and I have always thought that she might have been related to the Barton family, as that name appears among her descendants. Can any one help me in this search?—C. P. D.

8617. MACKEY—Would like the name of —— Mackey, who married Susan Brown, at Newport, R. I. She died April 27, 1819, aged 86 years.—R. T.

8618. RECORD—Who were the parents of Thomas Record, a "little boy," who died Jan. 28, 1829, at Newport, R. I.—R. T.

8619. PEACE—Would like ancestry of Mary Peace, who married Robert Stoddard, Newport, R. I., Oct. 18, 1756. When and where was she born.—A. B.

8620. KIRKLAND—James Kirkland and Rachel Carder were married at Newport, R. I., May 13, 1723. Would like ancestry of both, and all possible dates.—C. C.

8621. SENIO—Are there any descendants living of Emanuel Senio, a native of France, and Rebecca Hudson, of Newport, R. I., who were married July 26, 1795.—S. J. G.

8622. SKINNER—Would like dates of birth of William and Samuel Skinner, both sons of Francis and Catherine Ann, of Newport, R. I.—A. L. M.

Prophet of 1600 Saw Kaiser's Doom.

Brother Johannes Predicted Present World War 300 Years Ago—Told of Defeat of "Antichrist"—"Black Eagle," He Said, Would Lose Crown and "Die in Solitude."

London,—Part of an extraordinary Latin prophecy made by Brother Johannes in the year 1600 is quoted in a recent issue of the "Figaro."

In deciphering the allegory, it must be remembered that France is represented by a Cock, England by a Leopard, Russia by a White Eagle, Germany by a Black Eagle and Austria by the "other Eagle," while the Lamb stands for Justice, Mercy and Truth.

"Toward the year 2000 the Antichrist will manifest himself. His army will surpass in numbers all that can be imagined," says the prophet.

"There will be Christians among his legions, and there will be Mahometans and savage soldiers among the defenders of the Lamb.

"For the first time the Lamb will be all red. There will not be a single spot in the Christian world that will not be red, and red will be the heavens, the earth, the waters and even the air, for blood will flow in the domains of the four elements at once.

"The Black Eagle will throw himself on the Cock, who will lose many feathers, but will strike back heroically with his spurs. He soon would be crushed were it not for the help of the Leopard and his claws.

"The Black Eagle will come from the country of Luther, will surprise the Cock from another side, and will invade the country of the Cock up to the middle of it

Eagle's Swoop on Antichrist.

"The White Eagle, coming from the North, will surprise the Black Eagle and the 'other Eagle,' and will invade the country of the Antichrist from one end to another.

"The Black Eagle will see himself forced to liberate the Cock in order to fight the White Eagle, and the Cock will pursue the Black Eagle into the country of the Antichrist to help the White Eagle.

"The battles fought up to then will be as nothing compared to those which will take place in the country of Luther, for the seven Angels will together pour in the fire of their censers on the impious Earth, which signifies that the Lamb will order the extermination of the race of Antichrist.

"When the Beast sees that he is lost, he will become furious, and for many months the beak of the White Eagle, the claws of the Leopard, and the spurs of the Cock will furiously strike at him.

"They will cross rivers over the bodies of the slain, and these, in places, will change the course of the waters. They will bury only the men of noble families, the leading commandants, and the princes, because to the carnage made by the armies will be joined the wholesale death of those who will die of hunger or the pest.

"The Antichrist will ask many times for peace, but the even Angels who walk in front of the three Animals defending the Lamb have declared that victory will only be granted on the condition that the Antichrist be crushed like straw on the barn floor.

"The executors of the justice of the Lamb cannot stop fighting as long as the Antichrist possesses soldiers to fight against them.

"That which makes the decree of the Lamb so implacable is that the Antichrist has pretended to be a follower of Christ, and to act in His Name, and if he does not perish, the fruit of the Redeemer would be lost, and the doors of Hades would prevail against the Saviour.

"The fight which will take place where the Antichrist forges his arms will not be in any way a human fight."

[This may have reference to Essen, where the Krupp works are, and many authorities believe that the decisive battle may take place in Westphalia.]

"The three Animals defending the Lamb, will exterminate the last army of the Antichrist, but they will be forced to erect on the battlefield a pyre as large as a city, for the bodies of the dead will change the aspect of the countryside, as there will be mounds of the slain.

"The Antichrist will lose his crown, and will die in solitude and madness. His empire will be divided into twenty-two states, but none of them will any longer possess fortresses, armies or vassals."

[Curiously enough, this number coincides with the number of German states.]

"The White Eagle, by the order of St. Michael, will drive the Crescent from Europe and will install himself at Constantinople. Then will begin an era of peace and prosperity for the earth, and there will be no more wars, each nation being governed according to its desires and living according to the rules of justice.

"There will no longer be Lutherans or Schismatics. The Lamb will reign and the supreme happiness of humanity will begin. Happy will be those who, escaping the perils of that period, will be able to enjoy the fruit of the reign of the Spirit and of the purging of Humanity, which can only come after the defeat of the Antichrist."

NEWPORT BEACH

Starting Monday, July 3

DANCING

AFTERNOON Admission 10c.

EVENINGS Admission, Ladies 15c. Gentlemen 25c

Music by Newport Banjo Band.

SHORE DINNER daily from Noon until 8 o'clock.

60 Cents 60 Cents

85c With Lobster 85c

A LA CARTE SERVICE. Lobsters, Chickens, Fish, Steaks a specialty

NEWPORT BEACH

The beauty of the bed room things we've gathered this season beggars all description. Period styles in every finish that is right and our assortment—too great to tell about—you must see it. This sleigh bed in handsomely figured walnut at $18.00 tells a story of littler prices than you'd believe possible.

You may not want a bed; but you certainly want something you're sure to find here handsomer and better than you can find elsewhere, and always with a pleasing little price attached.

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Meeting of the Corporation of

The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

will be held at the banking room on

FRIDAY, July 14th, 1916 at 3.30 p. m.

G. P. TAYLOR,
Treasurer.

Saturday, July 15, 1916

Money deposited on or before Saturday, July 15th, 1916, commences to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,
1005 Turks Head Building,
Providence, R. I.

6-23-1f

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

The public school committee held two special meetings at the town hall this week in conjunction with the building committee, the architect of the latter committee, Mr. Thomas L. S. Weaver of Newport, having been present with his suggested plans at the Wednesday evening's session. After slight alterations, these were adopted, and Mr. Weaver will prepare the specifications. The three rooms required, are each to be 28 by 30. Two rooms will face Green End avenue, and the third will be at the rear, with two side exits. The back room can also be reached by means of a corridor which separates the two front schoolrooms. The members of the building committee are well satisfied with the proposed plans as they have found, in visiting many out of town buildings, that a three-room schoolhouse is unusual.

At a meeting of the Aquidneck Dairymen's Association held at the town hall Monday evening, steps were taken towards re-organizing under a new charter and with an enlarged and unrestricted membership, which would include all who are in any degree interested in pursuits of an agricultural nature. Mr. Philip Caswell was elected chairman, and Mr. William J. Peckham secretary. If sufficient interest develops, more definite plans will be made and other meetings called. The new society proposes to be known as "The Co operative Buyers Association."

Owing to the continual rains, and the difficulty in securing help, and in keeping it after it has been engaged, the farmers have had a discouraging spring. Some have only planted their corn last week, as the ground has been too heavy and wet to even be ploughed. Corn and grass planted early has yellowed in places and even rotted, for in low-lying pastures water has stood for the greater part of the spring. Mowing was begun last week, and although the growth, in general, is heavy, difficulty has been experienced in getting it in owing to the rain and to scarcity of help. Farmers are resorting more to mechanical appliances than ever before, to make up for the shortage and high price of help. Some are being actually driven out of doing business so extensively, owing to these reasons.

The second annual chowder dinner given by the Paradise Club at the Berkeley Parish House on Wednesday, was well attended. The dinner, which was prepared by the veteran chowder maker, Lewis R. Manchester, was served from 12 to 5 in the large assembly hall. Fancy work and home-made candy was on sale in the men's reading room, and Mrs. Edward A. Brown served afternoon tea in the guild room. There was a handsome display of flowers, the gift of Mrs. Edward E. Peckham, who also arranged them. The affair was for the benefit of philanthropic work and was in general charge of the president, Mrs. John Nicholson.

The "Experience Meeting," planned by the Women's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church for Thursday, was postponed on account of the funeral of the late Nathaniel Horace Peckham.

William B. Smith, 49, and Violet A. Jerome, 20, were held for the grand jury in court at Nahant, Mass., charged with having performed an illegal operation on Miss Marion McCann, 18, which caused her death.

An amicable settlement of the strike of more than 6000 building laborers in Greater Boston was reached. The men will receive 35 cents an hour for excavating and concrete work and 40 cents an hour for mason helpers.

Salisbury, Mass., officials are wrought up over the action of residents of Salisbury Beach, who have started a petition to present to the next session of the legislature to separate them from the town of Salisbury.

One of the most important weddings of the season, from the standpoint of the wealth and prominence of the contracting parties, was solemnized at Beverly, Mass., when Miss Phyllis Sears became the bride of Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.

Probate Clerk's Office of Middletown, R. I., June 29, A. D. 1916.

Estate of Martha R. Chase.

GEORGE R. CHASE, the sole Executor of the last will and testament of Martha R. Chase, Widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, has this day filed in this office his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, together with his petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, praying that said account may be examined, allowed and recorded.

And said Executor has applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of his account and petition, according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, that said account and petition will be considered and acted upon at the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the seventeenth day of July, next, A. D. 1916, at one o'clock p. m.

ALBERT J. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.
7-1-3w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of Martha J. De Shields.

THE UNDERSIGNED, who has been appointed Administrator on the estate of Martha J. De Shields, single woman, late of the Town of Middletown, R. I., deceased, by the Probate Court of the said Town of Middletown, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

I have appointed Charles H. Koehne, Jr., of Newport, R. I., whose address is 21 Mann Avenue, Newport, R. I., my agent in the State of Rhode Island.

WILLET LIPPINCOTT,
Administrator.

Middletown, R. I., July 1, 1916.—1w

Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 19th, 1916.

Estate of David A. Burke.

PETITION in writing is made by Julia D. Burke, of said Newport, requesting that Jeremiah P. Mahoney, of said Newport, or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the estate of David A. Burke, a minor under the age of fourteen years, son of Julia D. Burke and of David P. Burke, late of said Newport, deceased, and said petition is received and referred to the third day of July next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.
6-17-3w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., May 20th, 1916.

Estate of Mary Ann Dodge.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Mary Ann Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the third day of July, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
Clerk.
6-10-3w

Island Savings Bank.

88 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

A 5% annual dividend for the rate of 4 per cent. for amount entitled, paid to the depositors on and after July 1, 1916.

CHARLES H. PROUD,
Treasurer.
June 22, 1916—6-24-1w

To the Heart of Leisureland

where woods are cool, streams alluring, vacations ideal. Between New York City (with Albany and Troy the gateways) and

Lake George
The Adirondacks
Lake Champlain
The North and West

The logical route is "The Luxurious Way"

Largest and most magnificent river steamships in the world

DAILY SERVICE

Send for free copy of Beautiful "Searchlight Magazine"

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMP'Y

Pier 32, North River New York

"The Searchlight Route"

6-17-1f

Commonwealth Hotel

(Incorporated)

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.

Offers rooms with hot and cold water for $.00 per day; which includes free use of public shower bath. Nothing to equal this in New England. Rooms with private bath for $1.50 per day; suites of two rooms and bath for $4.00 per day.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

Send for Booklet

STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr

"Meet me at Barney's."

CAR JEWETT PIANOS

Just received and placed in our building.

THIS IS THE THIRD CAR OF JEWETT PIANOS RECEIVED BY US IN 61 DAYS.

PIANOS TO RENT

BARNEY'S Music Store

140 Thames Street

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 19th, 1916.

Estate of James Elmer Payne.

REQUEST in writing is made by Mary D. Payne, widow of James Elmer Payne, late of said New Shoreham, deceased intestate, that she, said Mary D. Payne, of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person may be appointed Administratrix of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 3d day of July 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN
Probate Clerk.
6-17-3w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., June 20th, 1916.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Administratrix of the estate of

MATHEW S. BARBER,

late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

LULU D. BARBER,
Administratrix.
6-17-3w

THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.

Summer SHOES

Dress and Outing Shoes that are correct for every occasion.

Barefoot Sandals,

Play Shoes and Sneakers for children.

Army Shoes

for men. The shoe worn by United States troops.

$5.00 a pair.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

Baby Week Exhibit

Through the Courtesy of

Harper & Bros. Robbs-Merrill Co.
E. P. Dutton & Co. F. A. Stokes Co.
Dodge Pub. Co. The Macmillan Co.
Houghton, Mifflin Co.

We are enabled to give the mothers of Newport, and all interested in

CHILD WELFARE

An opportunity to see the best books published on this and related subjects.

CARR'S BOOK SHOP,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Tel. 633

WE STILL SELL

Garden Seeds

OF ALL KINDS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

ETC.

Mackenzie & Winslow

[INCORPORATED]

162 Broadway Newport.

Formerly Occupied By H. L. Mack & Co.

Wiggs—"What causes divorce?" Waggs—"Men, women—and marriage."—The Club-Fellow.